

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1997

Mr. President:

Erskine asked that we get you
this memo right away. We just
received it.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-16-97

Phil Caplan

Phil

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Social Security

While you have made clear your desire to enact meaningful long-term entitlement reform, it is crucial that we decide our strategy for how best to accomplish this goal. You have indicated to us in response to a previous memorandum that we should proceed on parallel tracks on Medicare and Social Security, but that you agreed with a strategy of putting an initial focus on Social Security reform. Achieving Social Security reform requires not just addressing difficult substantive issues. It also requires thinking carefully about our strategy for coming out with proposals, and for getting those proposals passed.

Given the importance and complexity of the issues involved, we thought it would be useful to think through a variety of strategic scenarios on how to achieve reform. This memorandum examines some scenarios that may help you think about how to maximize the probability of effecting reform, and discusses whether you should lay down a marker *this week* on Social Security. *Your immediate decision is whether to make an announcement on Social Security this week -- and if so, what the announcement should say -- while we are mapping out our plan.* An appendix provides a brief overview of the Social Security problem, and outlines the three schemes proposed by the Gramlich commission on Social Security.

I. Possible scenarios

We face an extremely complicated and difficult -- but compelling -- challenge. While there are well-defined options, it is important to realize that all of them involve highly controversial reforms that will be portrayed by critics as raising Social Security taxes or cutting Social Security benefits. (Investing the Trust Funds in equities raises other difficult questions -- such as perceived and real risks of market volatility -- and is seen by some as more of an accounting gimmick than a true solution.) Indeed, the only measures included in all three Gramlich Commission plans were expanding the taxation of benefits (which we learned was difficult in 1993), and extending coverage to state and local workers (which may prove very unpopular in California and Ohio).

In considering our best strategy for going forward, we must consider the various elements and steps that will play out under any scenario. In doing so, it is helpful to keep in mind the following goals and the means to achieve them:

- *Fundamental goals:*

- Long-term viability: 75-year or perpetual balance; is the year-to-year path important?
- Keep some social insurance/progressivity in system
- Establish Presidential leadership

- *Key issues/other goals:*

- Increase national savings
- Impact on budget reform
- CPI
- Acceptability of partial solutions

- *Optional means:*

- Expert commission
- CPI commission
- Public education advisory board
- Public education campaign

- *Eventual real process for proposals:*

- You simply announce a proposal (alone or following commission or public education effort)
- Leadership-designated negotiating process
- Non-leadership bipartisan process
- Commission with fast-track/base-closing vote
- Key players commission (similar to second possibility above), including chairs of relevant committees, etc.

Three scenarios

Keeping the above factors in mind, it may be helpful to think through the timing of when specific proposals will need to be discussed seriously and released publicly. This “real deal” period could be the State of the Union 1998; March/April 1998; or post-election/State of the Union 1999. Within these three different scenarios, there are still many decisions to make about which elements would be useful (the scenarios do have some different implications for the feasibility of some potential elements of the process -- such as outside commissions or public education boards). Considering the timing for releasing specific proposals seems one useful way of organizing our thoughts.

Scenario 1: State of the Union 1998

Elements:

- Timing constraint would probably not allow the creation of an outside commission.
- Since we would be acting soon, it may be difficult (if not impossible) to do a CPI commission. If we want a CPI fix, we may therefore have to do it our own.
- Key to success may be large-scale consultations. Could look to working with outside Republicans and key Democrats to get buy-in and bipartisanship for announcement.
- If our proposals do not generate support, you could call for a bipartisan process to report back after the 1998 elections. But in the meanwhile, we could have undermined our chances for achieving reform.
- For better or worse, the timing means that the fall would likely be filled with stories of our substantive discussions on controversial issues and specific proposals.

Options:

- Option 1: You announce proposals in State of the Union 1998. We could then either follow the normal legislative procedure or convene some sort of ad hoc high-level negotiating process with the Hill leadership.
- Option 2: You announce Leadership/POTUS negotiating process.

Pros:

- With defined, specific proposals, a January move would be seen as demonstrating great Presidential leadership on Social Security. You would be addressing a critical long-term reform as the focus shifts from deficit reduction to entitlement reform.
- If we use consultation period well, we could garner some bipartisan support and outside validation, although it is unlikely that we would succeed in obtaining the support of the Republican leadership along.
- Our window of opportunity may be short-lived, especially given the budget and electoral cycle. So acting in January would push the process along.
- An early move could help focus the debate and the public education process.
- Given that it is unlikely that legislation will be passed quickly, it may be helpful to release proposals to demonstrate your leadership on this issue.

Cons:

- Even the most basic proposals are likely to create a firestorm in the absence of strong bipartisan support. For example, taxing benefits proved to be extremely controversial in 1993, and including state and local workers from California and Ohio is also likely to generate significant opposition.
- Democrats may be upset at again having process that few could get involved in.
- Acting soon may not permit us enough time to invest in public education/outreach.
- Putting out specific proposals without bipartisan cover may push Democrats and Republicans to make “no Social Security tax hike or benefit cut” pledges in the fall elections, thereby setting back our reform effort.

Scenario 2: Release proposals in March or April 1998

Elements:

- Aiming to release specific proposals in March or April 1998 allows a longer consultation and public education period, and opens up the possibility of appointing a short-tenured commission of either outside specialists or the real players.
- May allow enough time for a CPI technical advisory panel. But we may still have to release a CPI adjustment on our own, with little bipartisan cover.

Options:

- Option 1: Turning the issue over to an official commission comprising top-level representatives of Congress and the Administration, perhaps with some sort of “fast-track” mechanism for ensuring passage of the commission’s proposals.
- Option 2: Convening a commission of eminent Americans -- such as Bob Dole, Warren Rudman, Bill Bradley, and George Mitchell -- to report back by early next year. We would flesh out our own ideas internally over the same period, and then engage in high-level negotiations with the Republican leadership -- possibly also involving the eminent Americans. Such an approach would mirror the informal method ultimately used by the Greenspan Commission.
- Option 3: Engaging in a more extensive public education and outreach effort to obtain Republican validation for reform effort, while allowing more time for an internal policy process to develop our own proposals. We could then release our proposals and either follow the normal legislative process or engage in a special high-level negotiating process with the Hill leadership.

Pros:

- Allows more time to educate the public and generate bipartisan support before releasing specific proposals
- Allows enough time for a commission to report back, if we want a commission

Cons:

- May provide too little time before the fall 1998 elections
- May still not permit us enough time to invest in a comprehensive public education and outreach effort before releasing proposals.
- Putting out specific proposals without bipartisan cover may push Democrats and Republicans to make “no Social Security tax hike or benefit cut” pledges in the fall elections, thereby setting back our reform effort.

*Scenario 3: Release proposals after the fall 1998 elections,
perhaps in State of the Union 1999*

Elements:

- We would have more time to develop an extensive public education effort and to allow the public to digest the various options.
- May allow enough time for a CPI technical advisory panel. But we may still have to release a CPI adjustment on our own, with little bipartisan cover.
- Moving after the fall 1998 elections would also facilitate, if we wanted, having a longer-term outside commission that would issue its own policy recommendations.
- The AARP, Pew Foundation, and others will be undertaking year-long public education efforts. Our efforts could dovetail with theirs.

Options:

- Option 1: Public education effort including public education advisory board, while developing specific proposals. The public education effort could involve a panel of prominent Americans -- such as Bob Dole, Warren Rudman, Bill Bradley, and George Mitchell -- in addition to the Administration's own efforts and those of the AARP and the Pew Foundation. This approach would be a type of "commission-lite."
- Option 2: Engage in public education effort without blue-ribbon public education board while developing our own specific proposals. Then use a variety of implementation strategies: announcing our own package, conducting ad hoc high-level negotiations, or forming a commission of top officials with tight deadline and mandate to come up with a specific package.
- Option 3: Form a longer-term outside commission that would issue its own policy recommendations (the panel of prominent Americans mentioned above would not issue policy recommendations). The benefit may be bipartisan buy-in. The substantial cost is "commission-itis" -- especially after the Gramlich commission. We would also still need an implementation strategy for turning the commission's proposals into law.

Pros:

- Allows more time to develop policies and bipartisan support for policies.
- Allows a full-fledged commission, if we want one.

Cons:

- May look weak.
- Runs into Medicare, since the Medicare commission must report by March 1, 1999.

II. Laying down a marker this week

Depending at least in part on when you decide that you may want to come out with proposals, you may want to lay down a marker soon to ensure that the Administration is identified as leading on the Social Security reform effort. Your message could be:

“This balanced budget agreement is the most significant package of savings and reforms to strengthen and modernize Medicare in the history of the program.

“Yet because we must also prepare for the retirement challenges of the next century created by the aging of the so-called baby boom generation, I am pleased that this budget legislation includes a bipartisan Medicare commission that will report back by March 1, 1999 on how to keep Medicare strong for decades and decades to come.

Then you could follow with one of the following options.

Option 1: Deadline before Medicare commission reports

“But while the Medicare commission is conducting its analysis, we must work in a bipartisan way to create proposals -- before the Medicare commission issues its report -- that will strengthen Social Security, so that Social Security will be just as strong and secure for the next generation as it has been for past generations. We must act not because we are in a state of crisis, but because we have the opportunity to act wisely to prevent a crisis from ever occurring. I will be asking my economic team to engage in broad consultation with the Congressional leadership, with Democrats and Republicans, with those who represent seniors and younger people, and with experts and hard-working citizens, so that we can find the best way to garner the full support of our people for such a significant reform.”

PROS

- Signals that you want to do Social Security first and puts you out front on issue
- Provides maximum flexibility, since it commits us only to have proposals before March 1, 1999 -- when the Medicare Commission reports.
- May lead to questions about timing and process, but at least we questions would be about our actions and our strategy.

CONS

- Could be seen as not quite stepping up to the plate
- On the other hand, it may raise expectations for a specific proposal
- Endless questions could make us look evasive

Option 2: No deadline

"But I want to explore a bipartisan process for strengthening Social Security, so that it will be just as strong and secure for the next generation as it has been for past generations. We must act not because we are in a state of crisis, but because we have the opportunity to act wisely to prevent a crisis from ever occurring."

PROS

- Until we're sure of how we want to proceed, we should not make any pronouncements
- Doesn't lock us in to anything specific

CONS

- Doesn't break new ground or make news because it doesn't make clear that we want to do this before Medicare.
- Leaves door open to other political leaders to be first to call for addressing Social Security

Option 3: Deadline before Medicare commission reports and CPI commission

"But while the Medicare commission is conducting its analysis, we must work in a bipartisan way to create proposals -- before the Medicare commission issues its report -- that will strengthen Social Security, so that Social Security will be just as strong and secure for the next generation as it has been for past generations. We must act not because we are in a state of crisis, but because we have the opportunity to act wisely to prevent a crisis from ever occurring. We must start by addressing the bias in the consumer price index. I am therefore calling for a commission on the CPI."

PROS

- Adds more specificity to commitment to address Social Security by calling immediately for CPI commission
- Lives up to our commitment to address CPI outside budget

CONS

- Putting initial Social Security emphasis on CPI focuses the debate on benefit cuts
- Best way to deal with CPI may be as part of overall broader Social Security reform that "saves Social Security," and when negative impact from CPI fix could be mixed together with other reforms that have progressive effects

Option 4: Announce that you will make proposals in State of the Union

"But while the Medicare commission is doing its work, I want to explore a bipartisan process that will lead to proposals to strengthen Social Security. After broad consultation with the Congressional leadership, with Democrats and Republicans, with those who represent seniors and younger people, and with experts and hard-working citizens, I will be announcing a plan to save Social Security in my next State of the Union address."

PROS

- Will be a bold, news-generating step.
- Will generate support and credit from important policy-makers, both Democratic and Republican, and influential opinion leaders.
- Will make our internal and external steps on substantive Social Security issues the main focus of domestic policy debate for the fall and winter.

CONS

- Takes away our flexibility if we decide we need more time or more of a bipartisan process.
- Could set up partisan reaction: Republican leadership may pull back and wait to see approach; Democrats may feel excluded and want to distance themselves from perceived Social Security tax increases or benefit reductions. Without bipartisan cover for our proposals, Democrats and Republicans may make "no Social Security tax hike or benefit cut" pledges -- thereby setting back our reform effort.
- Will make our internal and external steps on substantive Social Security issues the main focus of domestic policy debate for the fall and winter.

Appendix: Overview of the Social Security challenge

According to the 1997 intermediate projections of the Social Security actuaries, the combined Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds would be exhausted in 2029. The same projections suggest a 75-year actuarial deficit in the OASDI program equivalent to 2.23 percent of taxable payroll. In other words, immediately raising the combined employer-employee OASDI payroll tax by 2.23 percent (from 12.4 percent to 14.63 percent) would produce long-run balance in the program -- income from payroll taxes and interest on the Trust Fund assets would be sufficient to meet projected expenditures over the next 75 years. If the payroll tax rate is not increased immediately by 2.23 percent, other changes to the tax system or benefit provisions would be necessary to eliminate the long-run actuarial deficit.

One underlying question that we must address is what our goal is in reforming Social Security. One goal may be to eliminate the 75-year actuarial imbalance and extend the life of the Trust Fund. But that may be too narrow: we may want to ensure that reaching balance doesn't involve unsustainable flows either into or out of the Trust Fund during sub-periods of that 75-year horizon. Or we may want to focus on the more fundamental goal of ensuring that any reform boosts national saving, thereby raising future income and reducing the burden implied by our falling worker-beneficiary ratio.

At the same time, other priorities may include maintaining the system's progressive benefit structure and its protection against elderly poverty. Social Security benefits currently represent more than three-quarters of money income for elderly households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution. Social Security benefits keep some 15 million people above the poverty line, and are commonly associated with the dramatic reduction in elderly poverty over the past several decades. The elderly poverty rate has fallen from more than 35 percent in 1959 to just 10.5 percent in 1995. Balancing the desire to maintain the social insurance aspects of the program against the desire to restore long-run solvency and raise national saving is perhaps the fundamental trade-off in the effort to reform Social Security.

Gramlich Commission options

The Advisory Council on Social Security, led by Ned Gramlich, produced three different plans for addressing the long-run actuarial imbalance in the program: the maintain benefits (MB) plan, the individual accounts (IA) plan, and the personal security accounts (PSA) plan. The plans include several extremely controversial proposals, including establishing individual accounts -- either managed by the government (as in the IA plan), or by individuals themselves (as in the PSA plan) -- and investing the Social Security funds in equities.

The Maintain Benefits (MB) plan would (numbers in parenthesis show the reduction in the long-run actuarial imbalance resulting from the change):

- Increase the payroll tax rate in 2045 by 1.6 percentage points (0.22);
- Consider investing 40 percent of the Trust Fund in equities (0.82);
- Change the benefit computation period from 35 years to 38 years (0.28);
- Phase out the low-income thresholds for taxation of Social Security benefits (0.16);
- Redirect revenue for taxation of high-income benefits from HI to OASDI Trust Fund (0.31);
- Tax benefits in the same manner as private defined benefit pension plans (0.15); and
- Cover all state and local employees (0.22)

The Individual Accounts (IA) plan would:

- Require all workers to contribute 1.6 percent of their taxable wages to government-administered individual savings accounts;
- Accelerate the increase in normal retirement age (0.10) and index it to life expectancy (0.40);
- Reduce benefits to middle- and upper-income recipients by roughly 20 percent (1.32);
- Change the benefit computation period from 35 years to 38 years (0.28);
- Phase out the low-income thresholds for taxation of Social Security benefits (0.16);
- Reduce the spousal benefit from 50 percent to 33 percent (0.17);
- Replace the surviving spousal benefit with highest of spouse's benefit, own benefit, or 75 percent of combined benefit (-0.32);
- Tax benefits in the same manner as private defined benefit pension plans (0.15); and
- Cover all state and local employees (0.22)

The Personal Security Accounts (PSA) plan would:

- Redirect 5 percentage points of combined employer-employee OASDI taxes to Personal Security Accounts (-4.60);
- Replace current benefits with basic flat benefit equivalent to \$410 per month (3.82);
- Accelerate the increase in the normal retirement age, index to life expectancy, raise early retirement age, and limit disability benefits (1.25);
- Increase payroll tax by 1.52 percent of taxable payroll from 1998 to 2069 (1.42)
- Phase out the low-income thresholds for taxation of Social Security benefits (0.16);
- Replace the surviving spousal benefit with highest of spouse's benefit, own benefit, or 75 percent of combined benefit (-0.39); and
- Cover all state and local employees (0.22)

While the three plans clearly adopt different approaches to fundamental aspects of Social Security -- differences with which we will have to grapple in formulating an Administration position -- they do share several common elements. It is often argued that these elements could form the basis for an Administration approach to Social Security reform. It is important to recognize, however, that these steps would not suffice to address the long-run actuarial imbalance by themselves. And many of them could prove quite controversial -- we had difficulty

passing raising taxes on benefits for high-income beneficiaries in 1993, and state and local government workers in California and Ohio will resist inclusion in the Social Security system. The common elements of the plans include:

Provision	Percent of 75-year taxable payroll
<i>Measures included in all three plans:</i>	
Expand coverage to state and local workers	0.22
Remove low-income thresholds for taxing benefits	<u>0.16</u>
<i>Sub-total, provisions included in all three plans</i>	<i>0.38</i>
<i>Measures included in two of three plans:</i>	
Tax benefits like other pensions	0.15
Change averaging period for calculating benefits, reducing average benefit by 3 percent	0.28
Accelerate increase in normal retirement age	0.10
<u>Index normal retirement age to life expectancy</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1.31</i>
<i>PROJECTED 75-YEAR DEFICIT</i>	<i>2.23</i>

The Gramlich Commission plans illustrate two points:

- There is substantial controversy over whether to allow individual accounts or investments of the Trust Fund in equities.
- Even the steps that are common to the plans -- including changes in the coverage of the system and the tax treatment of benefits -- could be very controversial and would not by themselves eliminate the 75-year deficit in the program.



Do ask and
for reply?

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September 5, 1997

'97 SEP 12 AM 11:11

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. President:

This is a long overdue letter. When I left my position as Associate Counsel, Nancy Hernreich was kind enough to call to try to set up a brief visit so I could express my thanks to you personally. Unfortunately, as I'm sure is quite typical, other events overwhelmed your schedule and I wasn't able to get in.

Without any question, the nearly three years I spent in your Administration were the most meaningful of my career. In prior lives, I was a high school teacher, a U.S. Supreme Court clerk, and a partner in a major law firm. Each had its moments, to be sure. But the opportunity you gave me to grapple with and help shape issues that make a difference in people's lives was unparalleled.

I am most proud of my work on the tobacco issue. Here is some background that even you may not know. After my initial meetings with David Kessler and Secretary Shalala, I was repeatedly and urgently advised by several senior members of your staff not to press for promulgation of the FDA regulations in the first Term. My uniform response was that you would do the right thing, and would want to do the right thing, regardless of the politics of the issue. And, of course, that's just what you did. In the end, it turned out to be good "politics" as well. I have always viewed that outcome, however, as entirely serendipitous. Hundreds of thousands of lives were at stake, and I am convinced that you did the right thing because it was the right thing.

By the way, although the Fourth Circuit is likely to rule against us, in my judgment that outcome is far less significant than it may first appear. Regardless of the fate of the FDA rule, the national discourse on tobacco has changed forever, as have the politics of the issue. In any event, I have always

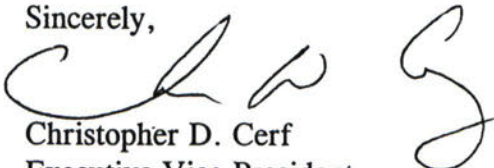
President William J. Clinton
September 5, 1997
Page 2

thought that there are five votes on the Supreme Court to sustain the Rule, including my former boss, Justice O'Connor.

As I mentioned to you at the recent Internet event, I have recently accepted a position as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Edison Project. As a former teacher, I am a true believer in charter and other "alternative" public schools, and am thoroughly impressed with what Edison has accomplished to date. We now have 25 schools in 8 states, and our test results show truly dramatic improvement in reading and math. Perhaps even more significantly, we have huge waiting lists at all of our schools which, of course, are open to all applicants (subject to a random lottery). Incidentally, the charter school community, which is surprisingly large, powerful and "connected," is hugely grateful for your strong support. For example, Benno Schmidt, the former President of Yale, is our CEO. (By the way, he would love to meet you to express his appreciation for your strong position on school reform.)

Thank you again for the opportunity to serve in your Administration. If there is any thing at all that I could do assist you in any way, please do not hesitate to let me know. Best regards.

Sincerely,



Christopher D. Cerf
Executive Vice President
and General Counsel

CDC:ms
522272

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1997

'97 SEP 12 PM6:53

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER *(DHR)*
JOHN HILLEY *John Hilley*

SUBJECT:

Letter to Congress on Arms Transfers to Turkey

*almost
60 day delay
vicepres*

Purpose

To respond to the concerns of thirty-six Senators about the delay in arms transfers to Turkey.

Background

Following the Madrid agreement on principles to govern relations between Greece and Turkey, the Administration notified Congress of its intent to transfer to Turkey three Perry-class frigates and associated support, and to approve the commercial sale of four Seahawk naval helicopters. Attached at Tab A is your response to the Senators noting these developments.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Draft Responses

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

*Copied
Berger
Hilley
COS*

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Leader:

Thank you for your letter expressing your concerns about delays in the transfer of Perry-class frigates to Turkey and the approval of a commercial sale of Seahawk naval helicopters.

I share your assessment of Turkey's importance as a valuable NATO ally and friend, as well as your concerns about regional stability in the eastern Mediterranean. On July 24, the Administration completed the necessary notifications to Congress to effect the transfer of three Perry-class frigates and associated support, which we hope can take place early next year. Also, on July 23, we announced our approval of the commercial sale of four Seahawk naval helicopters to Turkey.

We have also notified Congress of our intent to renew leases on three Knox-class frigates currently in the Turkish navy. Our arms-transfer policy regarding Turkey continues to take into account the legitimate defense needs of this important NATO ally as well as our concern that tensions in the region do not escalate. These decisions reflect the positive changes that we have seen in the region.

Again, thank you for writing and for your support on this important national security issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Clinton".

The Honorable Trent Lott
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-2403

5272

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 21, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

JUL 23 PM 1:47

Dear Mr. President:

There is an urgent need that immediate steps be taken to resolve the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean and Cyprus, and to repair the crumbling defensive relationship between the United States and the Republic of Turkey. In that connection, and with the dire circumstances threatening, we feel very strongly that the United States should take no side in these disputes. Both Greece and Turkey are key NATO allies occupying positions of geostrategic interest to the United States. Both buttress NATO's southern tier, and Turkey has long served as an example of secular democracy to the Islamic world.

There is a long-overdue action, Mr. President, that would immediately bolster U.S.-Turkish relations -- the transfer of the three Perry-class frigates that were promised President Demirel, along with the associated support package. Congress authorized the lease of these ships nearly two years ago in the FY 1996 Defense Authorization Act. We continue to support offering the frigates to Turkey because of the important national security benefits as well as domestic significance of the transaction. We further support the renewal of leases for three vessels already in the Turkish inventory.

In our view, failure to provide these ships to Turkey has had a far more negative impact on our relationship than any other recent event. Regrettably, the imbroglio over the frigates, together with the Administration's unwillingness to pursue other arms sales to Turkey, has the appearance of being a *de facto* U.S. embargo on the sale to Turkey of new systems. Even the provision of sea-based defensive systems such as the Sea Hawk surveillance helicopter has been disrupted.

Further, the fact that the Administration has elected to pursue renewal of leases for four Greek ships without doing the same for three Turkish vessels does not help matters. Unfortunately, these actions -- in combination with the refusal to transfer the frigates -- have been misconstrued as United States favoritism of one key NATO ally over another.

Turkey clearly perceives the current situation as unacceptable. Last week, *Defense News* quoted a senior Turkish official as stating that "Turkey won't give a single new defense contract to U.S. firms as long as the *de facto* embargo continues, or to be specific, until the United States releases the transfer of three frigates it had pledged to deliver."

In short, Mr. President, failure to proceed expeditiously with the frigate delivery clearly will jeopardize the future U.S.-Turkish defense relationship by shutting U.S. firms out of the Turkish procurement process, such as the pending three billion dollar procurement of helicopters. Any further delay will serve only to further damage Turkish perceptions of the reliability of the United States as an ally, create opportunities for foreign competitors, and place at risk American jobs and millions of dollars in potential sales.

We understand that your administration has delayed a decision to release the new ships to Turkey, or to renew leases for older ships, because of perceived objections in the Congress. While there may be limited opposition to such a sale, we assure you that there is substantial Congressional support for continued U.S.-Turkish defense cooperation.

We respectfully urge that you place U.S. responsibilities as a NATO partner ahead of domestic considerations and that you proceed expeditiously with the transfer of the frigates, the support package, and any other pending defense contracts requiring Congressional approval. Once that is accomplished, we will favor renewal of all leases for both Greek and Turkish naval vessels simultaneously.

Sincerely,

Trout Lott

Robert C. Byrd

Dundell Ford

Alvin Legar

Don Kuf

Phil Farrow

Jim Chafe

Jesse Helms

Barth Stans

Strom Thurmond

Orin Hatch

Strom Thurmond

Key Bailey Fitchman

Orin Hatch

Carl Mordley Brown
Kevin Hatch

Paul Cochran
Art Bond

T. Hutchinson

John A. Crockett

John McLain

Wayne Alford

Bob Crutcher

Bob Smith

Art Smith

Pat Davis

Jeff Lewis

Don Nickl

Red Brown

Michael B. Egan

Carl Lewis

Paul Johnson

Mark Tholen

Carrie Mack

Dick Smith

Spencer Abraham

5272

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN DAVIES
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President by various Members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris Walker at x67500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 
- 1) Sen. Trent Lott (R-MS) and others, concerning the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean and Cyprus and U.S.-Republic of Turkey relations;
 - 2) Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA), concerning the Senate plan to reorganize USAID;
 - 3) Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA), concerning the Eastman Kodak case against Fuji Film and Japan for restrictive trade practices; and,
 - 4) Sens. Paul Coverdell (R-GA) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), concerning the war against drugs.

Enclosures

JUL 29 18:25

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1997

*Why did
it take
60 days after
action, 90 days after
'97 SEP 12 PM 12:59
Letter to reply? too long!*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER *SB*

JOHN HILLEY *John Hilley*

SUBJECT:

Reply to Letter from Representative Gutierrez et al. on Addressing the Immigration Situation of Central Americans in the United States

Purpose

To reply to a letter from Representative Gutierrez and 123 other Members of the House requesting action to address the immigration situation of Central Americans in the United States.

*copied
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Background

Thousands of Nicaraguans, Salvadorans and Guatemalans have been in the United States for many years and have enjoyed various forms of protection against deportation. Many of these individuals are in immigration proceedings and were expecting to be eligible for suspension of deportation, a form of humanitarian relief available to persons with strong equities in the United States. The Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 significantly limits eligibility for this form of relief. It also retroactively applies many new requirements relating to this form of relief to persons with pending cases. These provisions make it much more difficult, if not impossible, for many Central Americans and others to obtain protection against removal from the United States.

During your trip to Central America, you indicated your commitment to ensuring that Central Americans in the United States are treated fairly. On July 10, the Attorney General announced the Administration's plan for addressing this issue. This plan includes administrative steps as well as proposed legislation, which you transmitted to the Congress on July 25. In the proposed response, you describe Administration actions on this issue and express your hope for support by Members of Congress.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed response at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Response

~ Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Luis:

Thank you for your letter urging me to take action on the cases of Central Americans who have resided in the United States for substantial periods of time under various forms of protection. I share your concern that these individuals be treated fairly.

On July 10, the Attorney General announced my Administration's plan for addressing the circumstances of Central Americans and others adversely affected by recent immigration law changes. First, the Attorney General vacated a recent Board of Immigration Appeals decision that made it much more difficult to obtain relief from deportation and ordered a stay of deportation for all individuals affected by that decision. Second, she indicated that we will propose legislation that will ensure that affected cases would be considered under the old, more generous rules relating to relief from deportation. Third, she noted that, if the proposed legislation is not enacted, she would explore other administrative options, including recommending to me that I grant Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) to Central Americans who would have benefited from such legislation.

As you are probably aware, on July 24, I transmitted a bill to the Congress that is aimed at restoring fairness for Central Americans and certain others who have been seriously disadvantaged by certain provisions of the new law. I would very much like to have the Congress act on this legislation as soon as possible and would greatly appreciate your support.

Thanks again for expressing your concern on this issue. I look forward to working with you to achieve a just outcome for these individuals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

The Honorable Luis V. Gutierrez
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-1304

226014
1570

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

June 18, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

JUN 20 PM4:25

Dear President Clinton:

As you know, approximately 250,000 Guatemalans, Salvadorans and Nicaraguans currently residing legally in our nation are now at risk of being deported because of recent changes in immigration law. We are writing to urge you to take immediate action to allow these individuals to have a fair hearing regarding their immigration status.

In the 1980s, approximately 200,000 Guatemalans and Salvadorans, now known as the "ABC Class," fled their countries because of civil war. They came to America as refugees seeking safety for themselves and their families. Likewise, approximately 40,000 Nicaraguans, many of whom traveled here with the forbearance of the Reagan and Bush administrations, sought refuge in the United States from the civil war in their home.

These residents have now suffered in legal uncertainty for a decade in the United States. Various court rulings and actions by the Immigration and Naturalization Service have delayed their asylum hearings and prevented them from adjusting their status. During their long wait, many of these refugees have become productive residents of the U.S. Many have also started families and are now the parents of U.S. citizens.

The INS is finally beginning to hear asylum claims on these cases. Unfortunately, under the new immigration law, these individuals face requirements to stay in the U.S. that are vastly different, and much more difficult to meet, than those in place when they arrived. Quite simply, for these immigrants, the rules have been changed in the middle of the game.

The new and more stringent requirements are having disastrous effects on these individuals. Denial of asylum is splitting apart families and causing great personal and economic hardship for these individuals. In addition, mass deportations will create great strains on Central America. Moreover, these deportations represent a betrayal of our nation's commitment to allow these individuals to receive a fair hearing under the immigration rules that applied to them when they entered our country.

JUL 11 15:25

Letter to President Clinton

We hope you will take a simple step that represents fairness and common sense. Since the legal uncertainty that these immigrants are experiencing is caused by an administrative decision we believe that legal authority exists to solve this crisis through executive action.

We urge you to allow these Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees a hearing under the immigration laws that applied to them when they arrived in the U.S. Such a policy will not represent a guarantee that any individual will be allowed to stay. But it does guarantee them a just and equitable hearing. We strongly believe that these people and their families deserve this treatment from our government.

We look forward to your response on this very urgent matter. Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Luis V. Gutiérrez
Member of Congress



Ben Gilman
Member of Congress



Chris Smith
Member of Congress



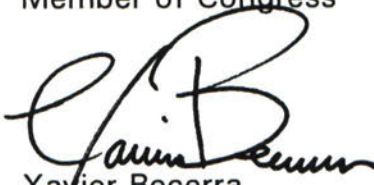
Ed Pastor
Member of Congress



Carrie Meek
Member of Congress



Thomas Davis
Member of Congress



Xavier Becerra
Member of Congress



Jim McGovern
Member of Congress



Ron Dellums
Member of Congress



Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress



Nancy Pelosi
Member of Congress



Bob Menendez
Member of Congress



Bob Filner
Member of Congress



Pete Stark
Member of Congress



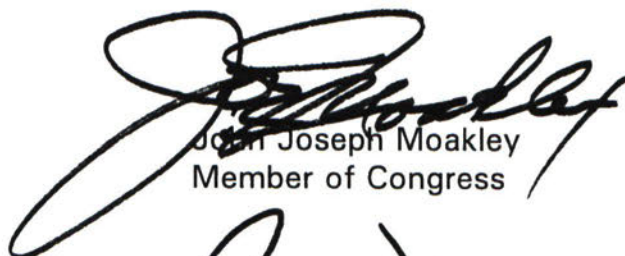
Elizabeth Furse
Member of Congress



Lincoln Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress



Tom Lantos
Member of Congress



John Joseph Moakley
Member of Congress



Howard Berman
Member of Congress



Connie Morella
Member of Congress



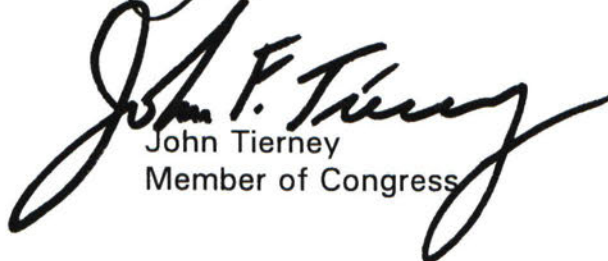
Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress



Jerry Costello
Member of Congress



Bernard Sanders
Member of Congress



John Tierney
Member of Congress



Maxine Waters
Member of Congress



José Serrano
Member of Congress



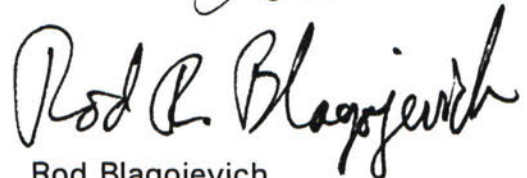
Peter Deutsch
Member of Congress



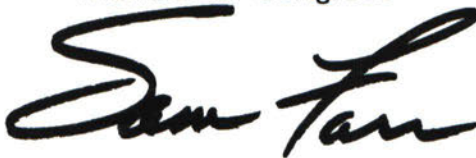
Nita Lowey
Member of Congress



Lucille Roybal-Allard
Member of Congress



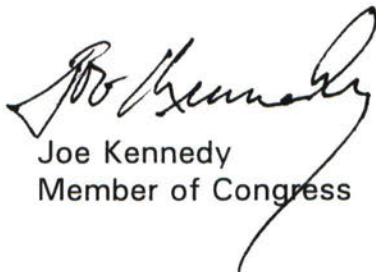
Rod Blagojevich
Member of Congress



Sam Farr
Member of Congress



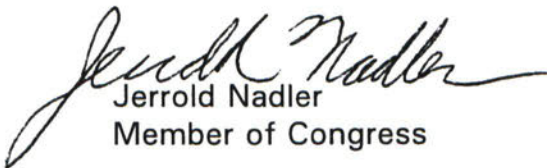
Lane Evans
Member of Congress



Joe Kennedy
Member of Congress



Martin Meehan
Member of Congress



Jerrold Nadler
Member of Congress



Barbara Kennelly
Member of Congress



Neil Abercrombie
Member of Congress



Gene Green
Member of Congress



John Lewis
Member of Congress



Patsy Mink
Member of Congress



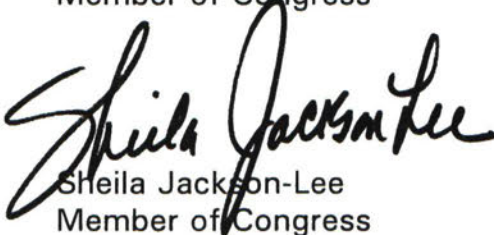
Tom Sawyer
Member of Congress



Nydia Velazquez
Member of Congress



Glenn Poshard
Member of Congress



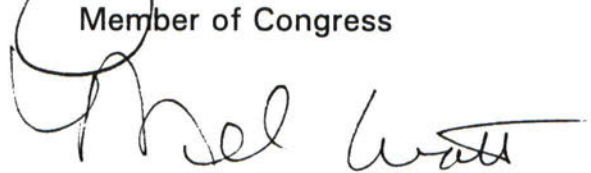
Sheila Jackson-Lee
Member of Congress



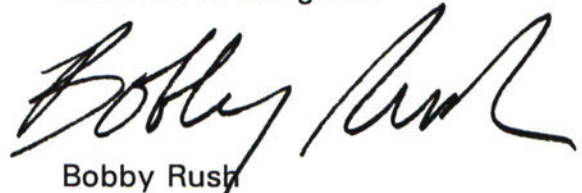
Harold Ford
Member of Congress



Maurice Hinchey
Member of Congress



Mel Watt
Member of Congress



Bobby Rush
Member of Congress



Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress



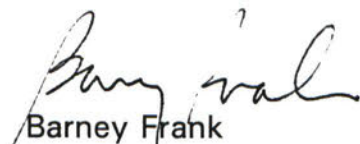
Matthew Martinez
Member of Congress



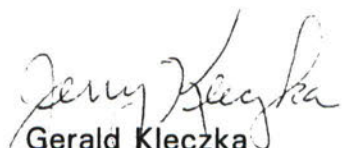
Bill Pascrell, Jr.
Member of Congress



Robert Wexler
Member of Congress



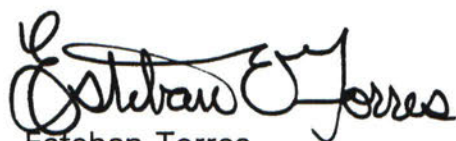
Barney Frank
Member of Congress



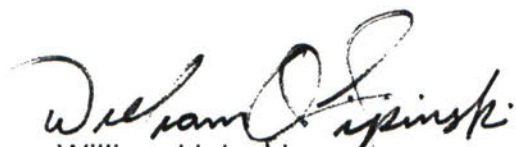
Gerald Kleczka
Member of Congress



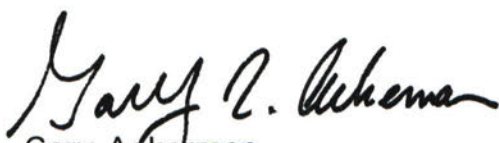
Thomas Foglietta
Member of Congress



Esteban Torres
Member of Congress



William Lipinski
Member of Congress



Gary Ackerman
Member of Congress



Thomas J. Manton
Member of Congress



Rosa DeLauro
Member of Congress



John Conyers
Member of Congress



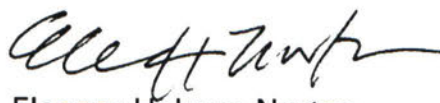
Solomon Ortiz
Member of Congress



Jesse Jackson, Jr.
Member of Congress



Eva Clayton
Member of Congress



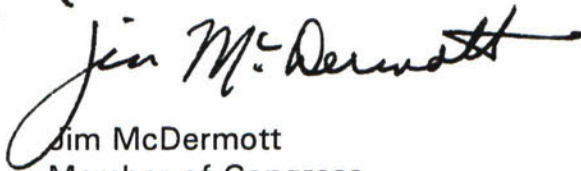
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Ruben Hinojosa
Member of Congress



Louis Stokes
Member of Congress



Jim McDermott
Member of Congress



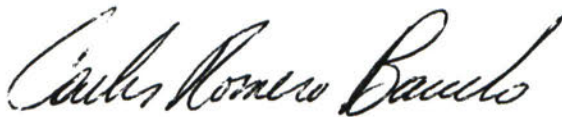
Loretta Sanchez
Member of Congress



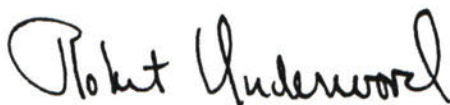
Eliot Engel
Member of Congress



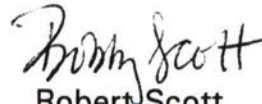
Eddie Bernice Johnson
Member of Congress



Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Member of Congress



Robert Underwood
Member of Congress



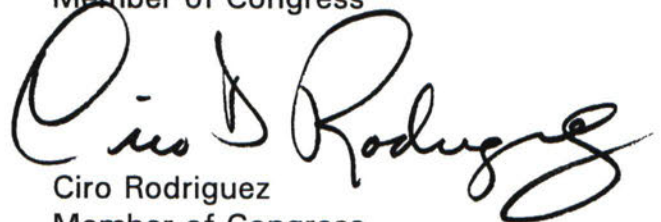
Robert Scott
Member of Congress



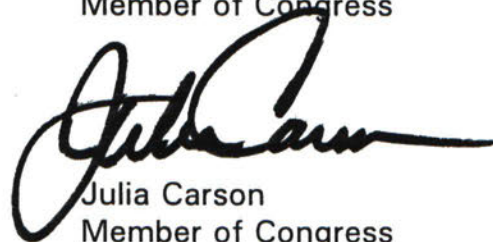
Robert E. Wise, Jr.
Member of Congress



Elijah Cummings
Member of Congress



Ciro Rodriguez
Member of Congress



Julia Carson
Member of Congress



Silvestre Reyes
Member of Congress



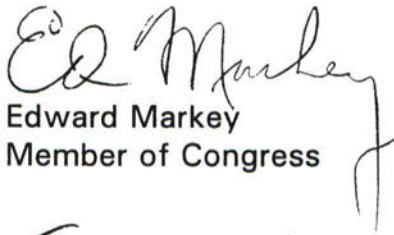
Martin Frost
Member of Congress



John Olver
Member of Congress



Patrick Kennedy
Member of Congress



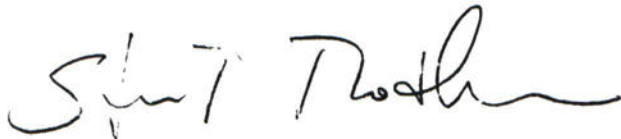
Edward Markey
Member of Congress



James H. Maloney
Member of Congress



Bruce Vento
Member of Congress



Steven R. Rothman
Member of Congress



William Delahunt
Member of Congress



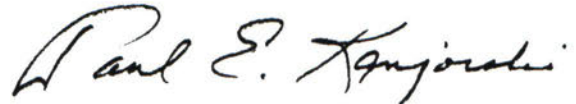
Cynthia McKinney
Member of Congress



Chakah Fattah
Member of Congress



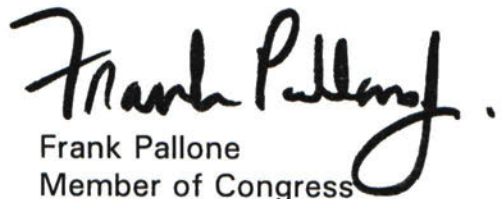
Floyd Flake
Member of Congress



Paul Kanjorski
Member of Congress



Robert Andrews
Member of Congress



Frank Pallone
Member of Congress



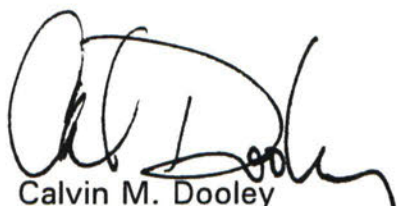
Diana DeGette
Member of Congress


Henry Waxman
Member of Congress


Robert T. Matsui
Member of Congress

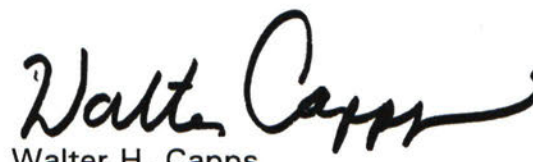

Alcee Hastings
Member of Congress

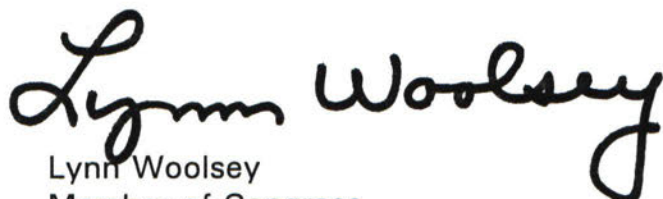

Henry B. Gonzalez
Member of Congress


Calvin M. Dooley
Member of Congress


Vic Fazio
Member of Congress


David Minge
Member of Congress


Walter H. Capps
Member of Congress


Lynn Woolsey
Member of Congress


John LaFalce
Member of Congress

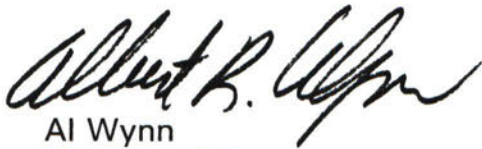

Carolyn Kilpatrick
Member of Congress



Carolyn Maloney
Member of Congress



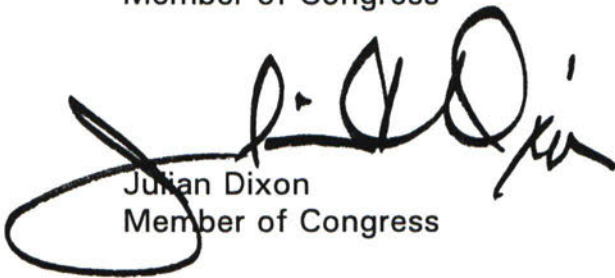
Earl Blumenauer
Member of Congress



Al Wynn
Member of Congress



Corrine Brown
Member of Congress



Julian Dixon
Member of Congress



Sanford Bishop
Member of Congress



Donald Payne
Member of Congress



Major R. Owens
Member of Congress



Donna M. Christian-Green
Member of Congress



David Bonior
Member of Congress



Earl Hilliard
Member of Congress



Bennie G. Thompson
Member of Congress



Edolphus Towns
Member of Congress



John Edward Porter
Member of Congress

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

9-16-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1997

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

Diane Blair has forwarded to you a proposal by Tom Patterson of the Kennedy School to write a book on the press and the presidency from the perspective of inside the White House. He would need extensive access to high-level internal meetings, etc.

Ersine is against this. Sylvia thinks it's a good idea in principle, but questions whether it is worth the risk. McCurry is against it because he doesn't think Patterson has the credibility with the press (i.e., he's seen as too pro-Administration) to make it worthwhile. Rahm would accept it only if it didn't conflict with day-to-day operations. In short there is no great enthusiasm among relevant senior staff for this idea. **I will have letters to Patterson and to Diane Blair prepared declining his offer unless you indicate otherwise.**


Todd Stern

EB

I think it might be good - let's discuss

copied
Stern
COS

05-31-97 03:39PM

FROM JIM&DIANE BLAIR

TO 12024566703

P002

'97 JUN 2 04:10:47

Diane D. Blair
1011 Tanglebriar
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

through sec.
8700
asap -
Pres. Must see
how it commin'
asap

May 31, 1997

Dear President Bill:

Tom Patterson asked if I would forward to you the attached letter outlining his proposed project which I recently mentioned to you. Looks like a winner to me - for you as well as for the country. He can be reached either at Harvard or at his home in Syracuse (315-488-2486).

Jim and I very much enjoyed our recent evening with you and Hillary and friends. And we were very proud of your NATO achievements in Europe this past week.

Early tomorrow we head out west for our rafting adventure down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. We have got to come through or you can imagine the headlines: White Water Rapids Claim Two More Clinton Intimates As Victims.

Love,

Diane

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
THE JOAN SHURENSTEIN CENTER
ON THE PRESS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY

THOMAS E. PATTERSON
BRADLEE PROFESSOR
OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS



79 JOHN F. KENNEDY STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
(617) 495-8269
FAX: (617) 495-8696

May 31, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington DC

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully request your permission to observe White House activities for the purpose of studying the relationship between the presidency and the press.

The press's adversarial stance in recent years has weakened the presidency's ability to meet its objectives. Some degree of conflict is inevitable and constructive, but the press has gone way beyond that point. It is my view that much of the problem stems from journalists' failure to comprehend the complexity of political motives and policy actions. The news, to a large degree, is built around conflict, strategy, and exposé because journalists find it easy to tell such stories and to believe these stories accurately characterize the presidency.

A new book that looks at the press from inside the White House, yet written by someone who is not an insider and whose arguments cannot be dismissed as self-serving, could stimulate a dialogue that would force the media to face up to questions about the accuracy and impact of its presidential coverage. The book would also serve as a historical document on press relations during the Clinton presidency.

To write such a book, I would need access to White House press conferences, communications operations, and top-level meetings. During the period of observation, I would also closely monitor the news media's activities, so that I could compare what journalists were reporting with what was actually taking place at the White House. It is understood that my White House role would be that of observer, not participant. It is also understood that any politically sensitive material that I acquired would be handled as privileged and confidential.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Patterson
Bradlee Professor of
Government & the Press

9/16/97

Send to Dorland

Yes ☒

No ☐

C



Native Village of White Mountain
IRA TRIBAL COUNCIL
P.O. Box 84082
White Mountain, AK 99784

TELEPHONE: (907) 638-3651 - FAX: (907) 638-3652

John
su

September 12, 1997

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20004

'97 SEP 16 PM1:48

RE: *State of Alaska v. Native Village of Venetie*, No. 96-1577 in the U. S.
Supreme Court

Dear President Clinton:

The White Mountain IRA Tribal Council write to request the United States to withdraw the Interior Department Solicitor's Opinion of the former Administration which denies fundamental powers of self-governance to Alaska Tribes, and to file an *amicus* brief in the United States Supreme Court in support of the Tribes in the *Venetie* case.

On January 11, 1993 in the very last days of the Bush Administration and over the strong objections of your transition team, Solicitor Sansonetti of the Department of the Interior issued an opinion construing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to have implicitly terminated, the Indian country status, and thus, the basic governing powers of 226 federally recognized Tribes in Alaska. ANCSA, however, was *not* a termination Act. In fact, the primary purpose of ANCSA was to promote self-determination and enhance the powers of Alaska Natives. On the eve of its passage, Senator Stevens, one of its primary sponsors, proclaimed that ANCSA would achieve "self-determination *without* termination." Even if there were doubts about Congress' intention with respect to Tribal powers, federal Indian Law canons of construction require that they be resolved in favor of the Tribes. Thus, there is no principled way that ANCSA can be construed as a termination Act.

On November 20, 1996 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals correctly applied these canons, rejecting the terminationist views of the Sansonetti opinion and held that *Alaska Tribes are entitled to the same rights and powers as their sister tribes in the "lower 48" states*. Relying heavily on the Sansonetti opinion, the State promptly petitioned the Supreme Court to review the Ninth Circuit's decision. On June 23rd, the Supreme Court granted review. *Venetie's* brief must be filed by October 6, 1997 and that is likewise the deadline for the United States if it is to file an *amicus* brief on *Venetie's* behalf.

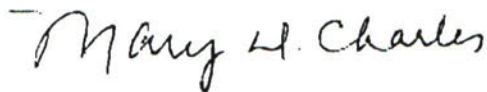
SEP 15 1997 11:13 AM
The Native Village of Venetie has repeatedly requested Secretary Babbitt to withdraw the Sansonetti opinion, and also has repeatedly requested Attorney General Reno to file an *amicus* brief in support of Venetie. Dozens of Alaska and "lower 48" tribes have joined the call, along with National Congress of American Indians. To date neither request has been granted.

The Federal Government stands as the *trustee* for all Native American Tribes, and the Venetie case demands that the federal government defend the fundamental tribal of self-determination embraced by Chief Justice Marshall 165 years ago. It has been a basic principle of federal Indian Law for a century and a half that *Indian tribes retain their rights and powers* unless and until they are expressly terminated by Congress. Yet the current official position of the United States, as expressed in the Sansonetti opinion, rejects this fundamental principle, leaving the United States today on record as supporting the effective termination of 226 Alaska tribes. Virtually the only difference between the recent and disastrous Narragansett Termination Act and the government's position in the Sansonetti opinion is that the former only devastated one tribe, whereas the latter could well destroy all Alaska tribes and gravely endanger the rest of the tribes in the United States.

Mr. President, *please do not permit your administration to go down in history as having supported the termination of 40% of the Tribes in the United States.*

Sincerely,

WHITE MOUNTAIN IRA TRIBAL COUNCIL



Mary D. Charles
PRESIDENT

cc: The Honorable Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior
The Honorable Janet Reno, Attorney General
Alaska Inter-Tribal Council
file

fax: Erskine Bowles, Chief of Staff
FAX # ~~(202) 456-6703~~
Native American Right Fund
FAX # (907) 276-2466

Coalition for the National Tobacco Settlement

HIRAM EASTLAND

FAX

to: President Clinton

Attn: Ms. Nancy Henreich

from: Hiram Eastland

re: National Tobacco Settlement

'97 SEP 16 PM4:49

fax #: 456-6703, 456-2883

of page including cover sheet: 2

Dear Ms. Henreich,

The attached statistics and sources support the letter to the President just faxed to your office by Hiram Eastland. Please attach the enclosed statistics to the letter.

9/16/97

Send to Dorisland for response

~~ASAP~~

ASAP
PER
NH

Yes ☒

no ☐

also
copy as
NH requests

C.

SEP-16-1997 14:31 202 210 00114 1.01

Coalition for the National Tobacco Settlement

HIRAM EASTLAND

FAX

to: President Clinton

Attn: Ms. Nancy Hernreich

from: Hiram Eastland

re: National Tobacco Settlement

fax #: 456-6703, 456-2883

of page including cover sheet: 3

Dear Ms. Hernreich,

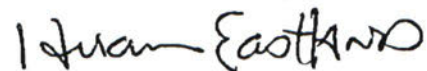
As you are aware, the President and I have corresponded in recent months in an exchange of ideas in a number of areas including the State of the Union address and the concept of a "Good Society", as a requisite to a "Great Society."

I have attached a brief perspective of the national tobacco settlement that I believe uniquely conforms to a number of national goals of President Clinton's presidency.

I particularly feel that the President will find the statistics I have included that indicate, for example, that more Americans die of smoking in just over a year than in all wars since the Revolutionary War combined. Likewise, there are statistics that demonstrate that if a Vietnam-type wall was erected to list the names of Americans who die of smoking in a single year it would take approximately ten such Vietnam-type walls to list all their names.

I would sincerely appreciate your providing the President these brief materials as I feel certain he will find them useful in his upcoming remarks regarding the seriousness of the national tobacco crisis and the unique historic opportunity provided by the national settlement and a federal, state and private partnership to comprehensively address this problem and to protect the health of America's children.

Sincerest and Best Regards,



Hiram Eastland

Hiram Eastland

1401 K Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 216-0300
(202) 216-0174 FAX

President Bill Clinton
The White House

RE: Proposed National Tobacco Settlement

Dear Mr. President:

I enjoyed our brief visit at the Congressional Black Caucus gala this past Saturday evening. I communicated your kind words regarding the fire destroying my family's house to Gail and the children and your words and thoughts are most appreciated by my family. As I indicated, the fire literally occurred while I was visiting with you and Boys Nation at the White House, during the afternoon of July 25.

I am writing this letter to briefly share my perspective of the proposed national tobacco settlement. I have valued our correspondence and exchange of ideas on matters such as the "Good Society" in recent months, and a Good Society is certainly also a society that takes bold and definitive action to protect America's children from the disease and premature death we now know is caused by tobacco.

As I informed you during our brief visit on July 25, I am working very closely with Attorney General Mike Moore and Dick Scruggs in support of the national settlement. This has afforded me the opportunity to observe first hand the hard work, sincerity, substance and dedication that they both bring to this national crisis -- and this truly is a national crisis.

To put the extent of the crisis in perspective I pulled the number of American deaths in all wars, and the numbers are shocking. Approximately 400,000 Americans die a year from smoking. In just over a year, therefore, there are more deaths of Americans due to smoking than in all wars since the Revolutionary War combined. There are more deaths due to tobacco in one year than World War I, World War II and the Korean or Vietnam war combined. (See attached Source: US Department of Defense Public Information office).

If the name of every American who dies in a single year as a result of smoking was put on a wall similar to the Vietnam Wall, it would take almost 10 Vietnam-type walls a year to list their names. (The Vietnam Wall lists 58,196 names and the Defense Department Public Information Office indicates 47,378 US war casualties in Vietnam).

This is obviously a national crisis of immense proportions! Add to this the fact that 3,000 children start smoking a day in America and of those children 1,000 will die a premature death due to smoking, and it is clear that this national crisis demands bold and definitive presidential and congressional leadership and action NOW.

Where do the states and private parties and the national settlement fit into the demand for comprehensive action now, as consistent with a defining hallmark of your entire presidency? They are part of a unique federal and state and private partnership that is not just desired but needed to provide as comprehensive approach to attacking this national crisis.

There are elements of federal responsibility and action needed by the states if the convictions of the state Attorneys General to protect our children from the dangers of tobacco are to be fulfilled. Likewise, there are elements of state and private industry responsibility and action needed by the federal government if your conviction and the conviction of the Congress to protect our children from the dangers of tobacco are to be fulfilled.

The national settlement uniquely provides the indicia of state and private and federal partnership legally and constitutionally needed to comprehensively attack this national crisis. Where, for example, the federal government would run into various constitutional problems in providing and enforcing various measures such as a ban of tobacco advertising, the states and the industry have uniquely addressed the problem in the national settlement through agreements and consent orders that can be enforced by the courts.

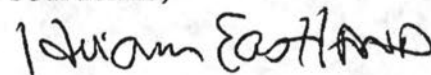
The National Settlement is not, therefore, just a "building block" towards attacking this crisis. It is in fact part of a unique federal and state and private partnership and "architectural framework" for comprehensively resolving this national crisis.

Accordingly, in all due respect, I would urge your strongest support for the national settlement, along with your insightful revisions and leadership in the pronouncement I understand you are about to make on this crisis.

Likewise, as consistent with another hallmark of your presidency, absolutely and positively "putting children first", I would in all due respect urge your pronouncement to take place in the Rose Garden, as opposed to a private in office announcement, to give this historic effort of federal and state and private partnership all the emphasis that America's children deserve.

I am your loyal and faithful servant in this much needed comprehensive attack to protect the public health and happiness of America's children, and as always I am

Your Friend,



Hiram Eastland

Coalition for the National Tobacco Settlement

(US War Casualties Provided to Demonstrate the National Crisis Perspective of 400,000
Americans Dying Each Year From Tobacco-Related Illnesses)

US War Casualties

Revolutionary War	4,435
War of 1812	2,260
Mexican War	1,733
Civil War (Union Troops)	140,414
Spanish-American War	385
World War I	53,402
World War II	291,557
Korean Conflict	33,652
Vietnam	47,378

Total 575,216

Source: US Department of Defense Public Information Office

Names on the Vietnam Wall: 58,196

Source: Vietnam Wall Web Site at nps.gov/vive/wall.htm

'97 SEP 16 PM 5:05



*In Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of
The Fairmont Hotel in San Jose,*

*Robert J. Small
President and CEO of The Fairmont Hotel Management L.P.
and
Karl Buchta
General Manager of The Fairmont Hotel in San Jose*

*request the pleasure of your company at a reception and champagne tour
of our newly redecorated suites, guests rooms and function space
on Tuesday, October 14th from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.*

*Club Regent
The Fairmont Hotel
170 South Market Street
RSVP Sandra Taylor (408) 998-3905*

THE FAIRMONT HOTELS
AMERICA'S GRAND HOTELS, SINCE 1907

9/16/97

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

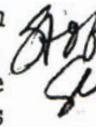
No ☐

C.

9.16.97

Perhaps to
Scheduling. Aside
from the Invitation,
they want us to know
Hotel is near Stanford.

'97 SEP 16 AM 11:09

 Doug Eakeley sends his article from Legal Times of Washington setting forth why America needs the Legal Services Corporation. Helping the poor gain access to the justice system is simply the right thing to do. Before its recess, the Senate increased LSC's appropriation, but the House Appropriations Committee has voted to reduce funding. 

Send to Donskind?

9/14/97

Yes ☒

No ☐

5

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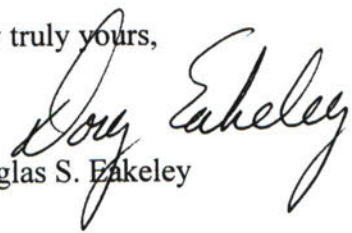
August 26, 1997

Hon. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
c/o Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Appointments Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed, which also ran last week in the *Legal Times of Washington*. As you probably know, we managed to secure an increase in LSC's appropriation (albeit with new restrictions) from the Senate before the August recess. The House Appropriations Committee, on the other hand, has voted to reduce funding from \$283 million to \$150 million. So it's likely to be another showdown on the floor of the House in September (assuming, that is, we get past the House Rules Committee).

Very truly yours,


Douglas S. Eakeley

DSE:mam
Enclosure(s)

PS - Hope you had a great vacation.

OPINION AND COMMENTARY

Why America Needs the Legal Services Corporation

John Carlisle's recent attack in these pages on the Legal Services Corporation is yet another example of the slick disinformation campaign that his organization, the National Legal and Policy Center, is attempting to foist on the public. ("Dousing Legal Aid's Last Hurrah," 149 N.J.L.J. 556, Aug. 11, 1997.)

The National Legal and Policy Center has since its inception made a habit of recycling decades-old charges about LSC and its grantees.

NLPC appears to have at the top of its agenda the goal of maligning the Legal Services Corporation in hopes of ultimately destroying it.

NLPC's disinformation campaign is currently running in newspapers around the nation, timed to coincide with Fiscal Year 1998 appropriations votes in Congress. You can find letters and op-eds written by Mr. Carlisle in publications in Wisconsin, New Jersey, Iowa, Georgia, Michigan, and of course, Washington, D.C., his home turf.

These pieces usually consist of well-aged myths about LSC and a "horror" story about the local legal services provider. The attacks on LSC are predictable, and the charges are rooted in misrepresentation. NLPC routinely smears LSC by highlighting a small number of "controversial" cases out of the millions resolved by Legal Services programs, then distorting the facts or omitting crucial information.

Another outrageous claim is that LSC has refused to be "reformed," despite the restrictions placed on certain LSC activities by Congress. Although the corporation initially disagreed with the proposed restrictions, it has vigorously defended them since their adoption. At a recent congressional hearing, LSC Vice Chairman John Erlenborn, a former Republican member of Congress, attested to LSC's solid efforts to comply with the restrictions. (Rep. Erlenborn, on behalf of the Nixon administration, managed the legislation creating LSC.)

Not Telling the Whole Story

As an example of LSC's supposed contempt for the restrictions, Mr. Carlisle cites the lawsuit filed in federal district

The author is chairman of the Legal Services Corporation and a partner at Roseland's Lowenstein, Sandler, Kohl, Fisher & Boylan.

court in Hawaii by five LSC grantees challenging the restrictions prohibiting LSC grantees from using non-LSC funds to engage in certain types of advocacy. (One of only two such lawsuits — hardly a "barrage.") Federal Judge Alan Kay found that the grantee plaintiffs' case had shown a "fair chance" of prevailing on the merits, and ordered a partial temporary injunction on the restrictions.

What Mr. Carlisle didn't tell readers was that LSC has since won the case. After reviewing Judge Kay's concerns with its regulations, LSC moved swiftly to modify its implementing rules (not the statutory restrictions). The changes brought LSC's rules more clearly in line with the Supreme Court's decision in *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173 (1990), the leading precedent concerning limits on government subsidies. (Chief Justice William Rehnquist's majority opinion in *Rust*, which upheld restrictions

beforehand about the current status of the suit — is unconscionable.

The outcome of the Hawaii case belies the insinuation by NLPC that LSC has failed to defend assiduously the 1996 reforms that included the challenged restrictions. In fact, LSC retained Covington & Burling, one of the nation's pre-eminent "big case" litigation firms, to represent the corporation in the Hawaii suit. Fortunately, Covington accepted the case on a pro bono basis: its defense of LSC has consumed more than 2,000 hours of lawyer time worth several hundred thousand dollars at the firm's standard billing rates. That sounds like a real defense to me.

Private Lawyers Can't Do It Alone

Judge Kay's ruling validates the 1996 congressional reforms, and shows that Congress and the corporation can address legitimate concerns about the scope of some grantees' activities without sacrificing the critical core of LSC's mission:

ble or triple, the private bar could not possibly meet all the legal needs of the poor without LSC's assistance. Mandatory participation in pro bono programs might solve the problem, but it is unlikely that NLPC would endorse such a plan.

The Legal Services Corporation provides the training, education, structure and management that facilitate private bar involvement. LSC grantee attorneys also provide expert legal assistance to volunteer attorneys who may be unfamiliar with the types of law involved, such as family, housing, income maintenance, consumer and employment law. This LSC/private attorney collaboration is a prime example of a public-private partnership, a structure that enhances the work of each partner, and one that is frequently advocated by conservatives.

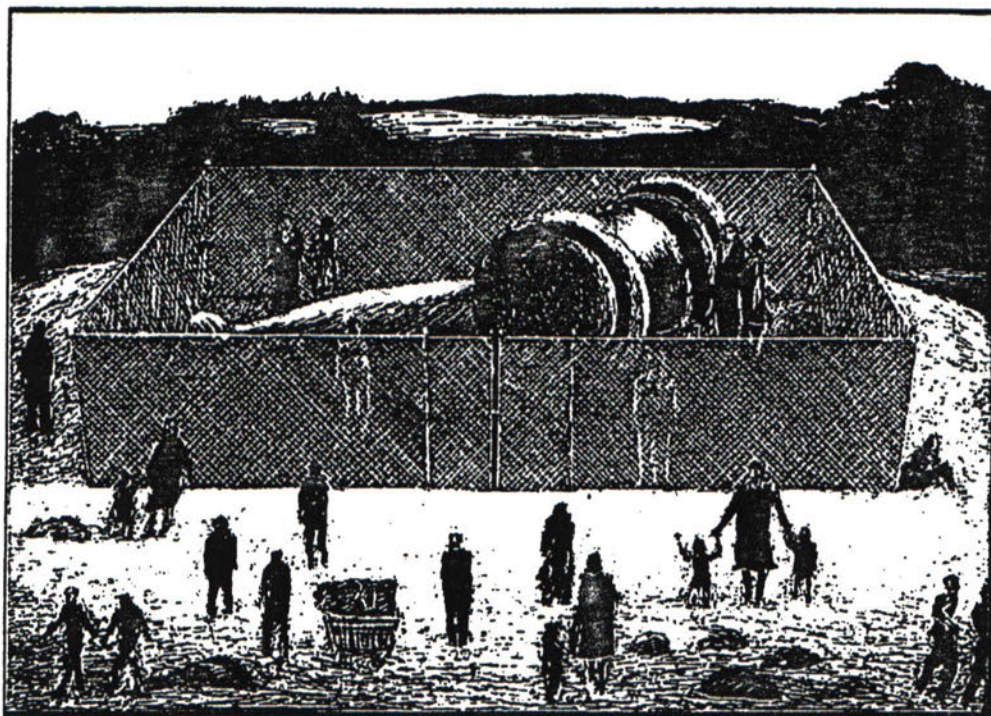
Most LSC grantees receive supplemental funding from sources other than LSC, a fact that the NLPC frequently attacks from many angles. Yet this funding formula, too, represents a public-private partnership that works as Congress

intended. Federal funding is expected to act as a foundation upon which local programs can raise funds from other public and private sources such as local bar associations. However, in a significant number of poor or rural areas, LSC must provide the bulk of the program funding. It is difficult, if not impossible, for providers in such areas to raise funds in the absence of large law firms or private foundations. For these programs, LSC funding is a matter of survival.

Far-reaching measures have already been undertaken to curb the politically controversial activities of the few grantees that anger NLPC and its allies. LSC is firmly committed to enforcing those limits, and the courts are validating that approach.

LSC's core mission, however, has nothing to do with politics and everything to do with basic human needs. Last year, LSC attorneys resolved 1.4 million cases critical to the health, safety and welfare of the poor. Without their assistance these vulnerable Americans would have had few, if any, other places to turn.

Helping the poor gain access to the justice system is simply the right thing to do. To do otherwise is to ration justice, making it available only to people of means. The Legal Services Corporation has enabled the poor to help themselves, maintain their dignity, and preserve their respect for the law. A bipartisan consensus has sustained that mission for a quarter century, and we owe it to the least fortunate among us to carry that work forward. ■



on abortion-related activities by recipients of federal family-planning funds, has generally been seen as a victory for conservatives. It would be odd, to say the least, for LSC's opponents to criticize the *Rust*-type rules adopted by LSC as too "soft."

When presented with the modified regulations, the grantee plaintiffs continued to complain that the rules would make politically controversial advocacy by LSC grantees all but impossible. But Judge Kay rejected those arguments. He vacated his earlier injunction and ruled for LSC on all counts. Needless to say, Mr. Carlisle's characterization of the case as a collusive effort to overturn Congress's restrictions — without mentioning that LSC had prevailed in the suit two weeks before Mr. Carlisle's article appeared and without even inquiring

provision of "bread-and-butter" legal services to poor individuals and families. That mission is essential, because private, pro bono attorneys simply cannot handle all the poverty law cases in the country.

LSC opponents promote the idea that private attorneys can do the job alone. But the facts tell a different story. There are 40 million Americans at or below the poverty line; one in every five Americans is potentially eligible for legal services. Currently, there are more than 130,000 lawyers enrolled in formal pro bono programs.

Since the early 1980s, the number of attorneys involved in pro bono work has increased steadily, owing in part to the efforts of LSC and local bar associations, as well as the American Bar Association. But even if pro bono efforts were to dou-

Jimmy Kendrick asks you to be tissue typed for a campaign called "Because I Care" for bone marrow donors. Be the first bone marrow donor in honor of your mother and all Razorbacks who have passed on because they didn't have a large registry. Have a great birthday.

JIMMY KENDRICK
ATHLETIC TRAINER
LOBO SPORTS MEDICINE

'97 SEP 16 AM 11:09

President Clinton
West Wing White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

I wanted to wish you happy birthday. You need to remember that wonderful statement made by Lou Holtz "A coach know when it time to stop demonstrating and start diagramming". So remember your no longer that young Maxine's Tavern age person. So who really cares, enjoy yourself and I hope you had a great birthday.

I wanted to ask you to look at being the first free world leader to be tissue typed. My dear friend Amy Hill of Longview has been working hard to get a famous leader to be tissue type for a campaign called "Because I Care". This is for Bone Marrow Donors.

I know for many years you have care and looked for ways to help health care and drive it costs down. I know this is a great way in showing the medical profcesson that they have missed judged your goals for health care.

In that little fund raiser at Kendrick Farms in Lowell Ark. for a return run at the Governorship of Arkansas you shared time with the true friends who wanted you to reach your goal. I know that Don Tyson, J.B. Hunt, Dick Kendrick and David Mathews knew that day you would be great for everyone. A true Razorback never likes to lose but when they win they show class. Mr. President lets show the world how a Razorback President can make the world take notice. Be the first Bone Marrow Donor in honor of your Mother and all Razorbacks who have passed on because we didn't have a large registry. Mr. President, You can be influence that will get others to be tissue type.

It was great when they called me and told me that I matched someone. What's greater than getting a chance to help save a life. How many lives can we save. This could be the greatest Peace Move by any Leader. Thanks for listening and again Happy Birthday and My All Your Days Be Blessed.

"Go Hogs Go"
Best Wishes My Friend

Jimmy Kendrick
Jimmy Kendrick
Athletic Trainer
Longview I.S.D.
PO. Box 3268

9/16/97

end to *Deerskind*
Yes ☒
No ☐

1

2000

ECONOMY

Why Tobacco Pact Won't Hurt Industry

Cigarette Makers Can Easily Raise Prices to Cover Payouts

By MICHAEL M. PHILLIPS
And SUEIN L. HWANG
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The sweeping tobacco settlement sounds like a huge burden for Big Tobacco: How can an industry with \$8.4 billion in annual pretax operating profits afford to pay out \$368.5 billion over 25 years, almost \$15 billion a year?

The fact is, it can. Tobacco will simply pass along the costs to millions of addicted customers and reap the rewards of higher stock prices, economists say. "The deal is a very good deal for the tobacco industry," says Gary Black, a tobacco analyst at investment firm Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

The explanation for this seeming contradiction draws on the lessons of elementary economics, bringing from classroom to cash register classic textbook terms as supply and demand and present value. But perhaps the most important economic concept highlighted by the settlement is oligopoly. In short, a small number of companies hold the market in such a tight grip that they can easily jack up prices 30% or more as the settlement envisions without inducing new competitors to rush in, economists say.

"It has basically been an oligopoly with high barriers to entry for half a century," says Jeffrey E. Harris, an economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a physician at Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Harris served as an expert witness for Florida in its effort to extract Medicaid costs from the tobacco companies.

A handful of companies dominate the market — Philip Morris Cos., RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp., Loews Corp.'s Lorillard Tobacco Co., B.A.T. Industries Ltd.'s Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Brooke Group Ltd.'s Liggett Group Inc. and UST Inc., a leader in smokeless tobacco. And there is virtually no threat that new contenders will challenge the oligopoly. Brand names are well established and start-up obstacles daunting.

That's not to say the industry is made up of equally strong players. Some in the industry fear the deal and its advertising restrictions will add to the No. 1 player's enormous clout, giving Philip Morris a nearly overwhelming edge at the expense of weaker rivals. That fear now is contributing to Washington delays in advancing the settlement, which still needs President Clinton's response and congressional approval for the industry to win broad liability protection.

Fueled by its 'super-hot' Marlboro brand, Philip Morris controls half of the U.S. market, and shows no sign of slowing down world-wide. RJR Nabisco, an increasingly distant No. 2, is hobbled by aging, eroding brands such as Winston, a heavy reliance on the U.S. market (where its share is about 25%) and debt left from its 1989 leveraged buyout. Much-smaller Brown & Williamson and Lorillard rely heavily on menthol; Liggett, seller of discount cigarettes, is barely a blip on the screen.

All of which spells more wrangling in Washington, where policy makers insist the existing settlement is too favorable for cigarette companies yet the companies are reluctant to make more financial conces-

sions. Few believe the industry will walk away from the deal, although RJR's support seems the more fragile.

"Philip Morris is most on board," one person familiar with the matter says. If the deal does go through, economists say the industry as a whole will still do well. Among the reasons:

Tobacco demand is inelastic. Smokers don't cut their intake much even when prices rise. Frank J. Chaloupka, associate professor of economics at the University of Illinois in Chicago, figures adult cigarette-smoking declines only about 4% for every 10% cigarette-price increase (half from reduced intake, half from people quitting). "It's addictive behavior," says the professor, making an assertion long disputed by tobacco makers.

There aren't obvious substitutes. If orange juice prices soar, consumers can buy lemonade. Smokers have no such easy choice.

Prices will pick up the slack. Because every major producer has agreed to settle — tiny Liggett settled separately — it is unlikely any one company would undercut the others. In fact, the settlement proposal envisions an antitrust exemption to allow companies to raise prices jointly.

Both Dr. Harris and W. Kip Viscusi, a Harvard Law School economist and expert witness for the tobacco industry, believe the price of a pack of cigarettes will rise 62 cents on average within five years to provide the companies with enough revenue to pay off the plaintiffs. "This isn't a \$15 billion [a year] pure payment — this is a

Please Turn to Page A10, Column 1

Continued From Page A2

62-cent-per-pack tax" in effect, says Bernstein's Mr. Black.

That's assuming cigarettes cover the whole amount. If smokeless-tobacco prices also rise, cigarettes could go up a little less than 60 cents a pack. Congress also recently approved a 15-cent-a-pack excise tax. After the industry settled suits filed by Florida and Mississippi, the companies recently boosted cigarette prices 7.6% — the right amount to cover that move, analysts believe.

Penalties seem survivable now. Teen-agers are about three times as sensitive as adults to cigarette price boosts, Prof. Chaloupka says. The national settlement would limit advertising, boost minimum-age enforcement and provide \$500 million annually for antismoking publicity. But all that plus a 62-cent price increase isn't generally expected to reduce the number of teen smokers enough to meet targets included in the national agreement — a 60% cut in 10 years. Based upon price alone, cigarettes would have to double to about \$4 a pack to hit the target. Cigarette companies might balk at boosting prices that much but the currently proposed penalty for missing the target is at most \$2 billion. Possible penalties could change.

The horizon would clear. The settlement would simultaneously settle suits by 40 states that claim the industry should pay for tobacco-related Medicaid costs. It also would provide broad liability protection against future lawsuits.

For years, tobacco stocks have been hobbled by litigation fears. According to Smith Barney Inc.'s analyst Martin Feldman, RJR could jump as much as 34% to \$46 after the deal passes Congress. Philip Morris, he estimates, could jump 54% to \$65.

Some costs could shrink. Settlement payments fall if cigarette consumption

declines. Dr. Harris estimates U.S. cigarette sales, already dropping, could fall to 18.4 billion packs annually in 25 years from around 24.2 billion packs last year. So instead of paying \$15 billion, the companies would only have to pay \$11.4 billion in the fifth year. Over 25 years, Dr. Harris calculates the settlement would cost the industry perhaps \$304.3 billion, not the \$368.5 billion frequently cited.

And payments are deductible. "At year five, take a corporate tax rate of 40%; that means a \$15 billion payment results in tax savings of \$6 billion," says one person familiar with the industry's thinking.

Costs would spread over time. An amount paid over time is less costly than the same sum paid up front, a textbook concept economists call present discounted value. If the companies wanted to, economists say, they could spend about \$194.5 billion today to buy 7% bonds that would pay off \$304.3 billion over 25 years.

Because of new limits placed on advertising and store displays, the companies are also likely to save some of the \$6 billion they currently spend battling for market share. The industry's \$8.4 billion in annual pretax operating profit might shrink by just \$700 million to \$800 million, Mr. Black predicts, and if companies cut marketing sharply, they might avoid any profit decline at all.

When the industry says it cannot afford more money, "people in Washington laugh," Mr. Black says. But RJR isn't laughing. Some industry people expect volumes of more-profitable premium cigarettes to fade as smokers switch to cheaper, less-profitable brands. RJR would be among the most affected; its debt rating only recently was raised to so-called investment grade. With passage of the settlement, "RJR's upside isn't as clear as Philip Morris's," says one tobacco executive. "This is the cost of the LBO."

Chicago Commission on Human Relations
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(312) 744-1088 (TTY)

Human Relations Foundation of Chicago
222 N. LaSalle Street
Suite 1450
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 456-7745 (Voice)
(312) 853-0394 (TDD)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-16-97

Flourish



*Copied
LWinston
COS*

Mrs. Aurelia Pucinski
Cook County Court
50 West Washington
Chicago, IL 60602

SEPTEMBER IS UNITY MONTH

WE CAN PUT IT TOGETHER ONE CITY, OUR FUTURE

September 13, 1997

Dear Friend,

(fill-in-the-blank)-American, our hyphens are tired. They need a rest. During "Unity Month," we urge everyone to make a special effort to meet and get to know people whose skin tone, beliefs, language, accents, and other defining points aren't identical to our own. You are invited to embrace a common vision of our coming together as one people regardless of race, age, color, national origin, gender, handicap or sexual orientation.

The City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Human Relations Foundation of Chicago, a supporting organization of The Chicago Community Trust, developed the original celebrations of Unity, in cosponsorship, six years ago to mark the anniversary of the 1963 Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C.

The activities listed in this Calendar are presented by the Commission (denoted by CCHR), the Foundation (denoted by HRF), and a raft of grass roots community organizations, from schools and places of worship to libraries and neighborhood groups. *Subject to change without notice.* events are free and open to the public except where noted. Be sure to clip and use the coupon on this brochure: It's good for one free family admission to "Unity Is Fun at The Field," a showcase of workshops and performances on Saturday, September 13 at the Field Museum of Natural History.

And don't forget to attend the other Unity programs that catch your eye. Meet people with whom you don't usually associate. Know that you have properly rested your own personal hyphens as a *(fill-in-the-blank)*-American. You may enjoy the experience.

Sincerely,

Clarence A. Wood
Chair/Commissioner, Chicago Commission on Human Relations
President, Human Relations Foundation of Chicago

The Field Museum "Unity Is Fun at the Field"



FREE FAMILY PASS

Come yourself or bring the family.
Be a guest of the Field Museum.

This coupon entitles you to one free family admission on
Saturday, September 13, 1997 only.

Number in family group

Zip Code

For more information, call (312) 742-0212
VOICE or (312) 744-1088 TTY

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City of Chicago/Richard M. Daley, Mayor/Honorary Chairman, Unity Month

Unity Month *proposes* a common vision for all Americans, celebrating people coming together regardless of difference.

Support for Unity Month was received from the following:



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 The Field Museum
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iExit!

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UIC The University of Illinois
 at Chicago

City of Chicago Mayor
 Richard M. Daley
 Commission on Human Relations
 Clarence A. Wood
 Chair/Commissioner



The Chicago Commission on Human Relations
 and

The Human Relations Foundation
 A PORTING ORGANIZATION OF THE CHICAGO COMMUNITY TRUST
 Co-sponsored by

**WE CAN PUT IT TOGETHER
 ONE CITY, OUR FUTURE**



**UNITY
 1997**

MONTH-LONG EVENTS

Thursday, August 28 • Sunday, October 12
"Unity Month" (various activities)
 O'Hare International Airport, Midway Airport
 5355 Field (773) 686-5554
 • Beginning August 28 through October 12, the Chicago Department of Aviation signals its support of unity through a photographic exhibit (terminal areas) on the diversity of Chicago's airport community.
 • From August 29 - October 1, unity buttons are disseminated to employees and passengers in a Unity Button Hand-Out.
 • From August 28 through the end of September, employees celebrating unity in the Chicago Airport System are displayed.
 Other airport activities are listed by week on this calendar.

September dates and times TBA
"Unity - the Conversation of Today, the Way of the Future"
 Chicago Tribune • Internet
 The Chicago Tribune hosts two interactive chat room discussions on unity and diversity for students from four schools with Internet access. The discussions are moderated by an Editorial Board staff member and a WGN Radio personality.

Monday, September 1 - Tuesday, September 30
"Jewel-Osco Promotes Unity"
 Jewel-Osco stores
 Customers receive specially unprinted paper and plastic bags honoring the month at 57 Jewel-Osco Chicago stores.

Monday, Sept. 1 - Tuesday, Sept. 30 • school hours
"Unity Month" (various celebrations)
 Nicholas Senni Metro Academy, 5900 N. Glenwood
 (773) 534-2365

Throughout the month, Senni celebrates unity:
 • A series of student exchange visits is conducted with Glenbard North High School (Carol Stream, Ill.).
 • A peer training program funded by the Polk Brothers Foundation is inaugurated to combat prejudice and discrimination.
 • "Get to know One Another Day" introduces students to friendships with those different from themselves.

Monday, Sept. 1 - Tuesday, Sept. 30 • school hours
"Unity Exhibit - More Aligned Than Different"
 Peter A. Reinberg School, 3425 N. Major
 (773) 534-3465
 An exhibit of student artwork on unity is augmented by lessons in the curriculum and related performances to be announced.

Monday, September 1 - Friday, November 14
"Unity Messages"
 Girl Scouts of Chicago, 222 S. Riverside
 Suite 2120 (312) 416-2500
 Girls write essays on unity to be published in a booklet distributed to all troops.

Tuesday, Sept. 2 - Tuesday, Sept. 30 • Monday - Thursday 9 am - 9 pm, Friday - Saturday 9 am - 5 pm
"Everybody's Ethnic Display"
 Scottsdale Branch Library, 4101 W. 79th St.
 (312) 747-0193
 A display of books and videos invites residents to explore the ethnic and racial heritages of their neighbors.

Wednesday, September 5 - 24 • 7:40 pm and Sundays, September 7 - 28 • 11 am
"Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist"
 5312 N. Kenmore Ave. (773) 907-9121
 Evening meetings and weekend services include hymns and selected readings emphasizing unity, love, brotherhood, and community.

Wednesday, September 5 - Tuesday, September 30
"UIC Unity in Community" (various activities)
 University of Illinois at Chicago, Campus-wide
 (312) 413-3380

A month-long series of lectures, concerts, films, and cultural events promotes increased awareness and understanding of diversity among the members of the community. Activities are listed by week on this calendar. Web site: <http://www.uic.edu/org/unity>

Sundays, September 6 - 27 • 9 am
"Morning Fireside: Unity Month"
 Faith & Radio Station 820 AM (877) 869-8069
 Four radio programs are dedicated to Unity Month:
 • The Myth of Race (16th).
 • How to Raise a Prejudice-Free Child (15th).
 • Do Today's Youth Hold the Key to Eliminating Racism? (20th).
 • The Pupil of the Eye - The Unique Potential of African Americans (27th).

Sundays, September 7 - 28 • 11 am
"Messages of Unity"
 Mission of Faith Baptist Church
 11321 S. Prairie Ave. (773) 821-5552
 Announcements at church services and on printed programs promote unity.

Sundays, September 7 - 28 • 11 am
"Unity Messages at Worship Services"
 Chicago Fellowship of Friends, 515 W. Oak
 (773) 444-4493
 A sermon concerning unity is scheduled for each service in the month.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1 - 6

Friday, Sept. 2 • 12 noon, 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm
"UIC Unity in Community" (film)
 Chicago Illinois Union (Recovery Room)
 828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070
 A screening of *Gifts of Mississippi* (1996).

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 7 - 13

Sunday, September 7 • 10:00 am & 10:45 am
"Harmony in Difference"
 Midwest Buddhist Temple, 445 S. Monmouth St.
 (312) 945-7801
 Religious services pay tribute to unity.

Sunday, September 7 • 10 am
"Our Unity as the Family of St. Joseph"
 St. Joseph Church in conjunction with St. Joseph's
 2111 N. Southport Ave. (773) 427-8555
 St. Joseph's school, parish and West Side guests from St. Vincent share a family Mass followed by refreshments.

Tuesday, September 9 • 9:40 am
"Unity Mass"
 St. Benedict Church, 5800 S. Leavitt (773) 579-0060
 St. Benedict High School devotes its first Mass of the school year to the theme of unity. Not open to the public.

Wednesday, September 10 • 11 am - 2 pm
"Ethnic Pot Luck Brunch"
 St. Agnes Health Care, 601 E. 18th St. (312) 922-2222
 The residents of St. Agnes, joined by family members and staff, show appreciation for diversity with ethnic food and entertainment. Not open to the public.

Wednesday, September 10 • noon
"UIC Unity in Community" (literary readings)
 Kathskeller Student Residence & Commons
 700 S. Halsted St. (312) 413-5070
 Demetria Martinez, a Latin-American writer whose novel, *Mother Tongue*, won the 1994 Western States Book Award, reads from her new book of poems, *Breathless between the Lines*, and other writings.

Wednesday, September 10 • 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm
"UIC Unity in Community" (film)
 Chicago Illinois Union (Recovery Room)
 828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070
 A screening of the feature film, John Singleton's *Rosewood* (1997), dramatizes the scathing effects of racism when a Florida town was razed earlier in the century. Running time: 140 minutes.

Saturday, September 13 • 10 am
"Basketball Tournament"
 Greater Progressive Missionary Baptist Church
 1625 S. Laundale (parking lot) (773) 522-8575
 Six teams from various ethnic and religious groups compete for T-shirts and trophies in a mini-basketball tournament. \$1 admission for spectators; \$50 pre-registration fee per team.

Saturday, September 13 • 10 am - 6 pm
"Unity in the Community"
 Hayes Park, 2936 W. 85th St. (773) 778-9035
 Wrightwood residents invite people from all backgrounds to share their post-Labor Day Family Outing/Back to School Rally, including games, contests, performances, and sporting events. The sponsors, Ashburn's Direct Action Coalition and New Hope Community Service Center, advise: "Bring your own picnic basket."

Saturday, September 13 • 10:30 am
"Sabbath Awareness"
 Congregation Anshe Motele, 6520 N. California
 (773) 743-4449
 The synagogue dedicates a sermon and a prayer to unity.

Saturday, September 13 • 11 am - 4 pm
"Unity Is Fun at the Field" (CCHH, HRF)
 Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Drive (312) 744-4111
 Designed for participation from families, this centerpiece event includes the Primal Connection percussion ensemble; members of Ensemble Español Spanish Dance Theater; Red Sands Dance group; Florence Dunham, a Motown Indian storyteller; African-American storyteller-musician, Shantia Nunnally; and Native American interweaving and games. Workshops in the visual arts, dance, and music meet at regular intervals. The coupon included in this calendar entitles you to one free family admission. Otherwise, Museum admission applies: \$5 for adults; \$3 for children, students, and adults over 65.
 Saturday, September 13 • 7:30 pm
"A Vision of Race Unity"
 Grace Place, 65 S. Dearborn (847) 853-2356
 Adults and children explore the physical, moral, and spiritual dangers of racism at two concurrent programs sponsored by the Baha'i faith.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14 - 20

Sunday, September 14 • 10:30 am
"Santa Maria Addolorata Feast Day"
 Santa Maria Addolorata Parish, 528 N. Ada St.
 (312) 421-3122
 A bilingual Mass (English/Spanish) for unity is celebrated.

Week of September 15 • school hours
"Unity Message in Classrooms"
 Edward Coles Elementary School, 8441 S. Yates
 (773) 535-6550
 Students, kindergarten through 8th grade, create unity-theme drawings and essays for publication in the school paper.

Monday, September 15 • 7 pm - 9 pm
"The One and the Many" (HRF)
 North Presbyterian Church, 126 E. Chestnut St.
 (312) 787-1570
 The Fourth Presbyterian Church and the Human Relations Foundation of Chicago jointly sponsor a Michigan Avenue forum with Professor Martin E. Marty, an E. Hartman L. Stone Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago. Marty speaks on the topic of his latest work, *The One and the Many: America's Struggle for the Common Good*, an attempt to envisage how the many groups in American life may relate both to one another and to the nation as a whole.

"Dearborn Park Off Unit Diners" (HRF)
 Various locations, (312) 456-7775
 One hundred people have frank conversations about race during the first community-specific series of Unity Diners.

Thursday, September 18 • 7 pm
"Kick-off to a Year Celebrating Diversity"
 St. Matthias School, 4910 N. Claremont Ave.
 (773) 847-0888
 St. Matthias School's focus on the diversity and similarities of world cultures begins with a Parent Night program on cultural holidays. Not open to the public.

Thursday, September 18 • 7:40 pm
"Long Way to Go" (HRF)
 Barbara's Bookstore, 1350 N. Wells St.
 (312) 456-7775
 The Human Relations Foundation presents a reading from Jonathan Coleman's *Long Way to Go: Black and White in America*, followed by a panel discussion focusing on the relationship between the races.

Thursday, September 18 • 7:40 pm
"Immigration in the 90s: Multi-Cultural Panel Discussion"
 Swedish-American Museum Center
 5211 N. LaGrange St. (773) 238-8111
 The panel, including representatives from North Park College's departments of Scandinavian, Korean, Middle Eastern, and Latino studies, examines contemporary immigration to Chicago and issues facing recently arrived ethnic groups.

Friday, September 19 • 10 am
"A Parade of Peace & Unity"
 Mary E. McDowell School, 1419 E. 89th St.
 (773) 535-6404
 The McDowell School community marches with music and banners "expressing peace and unity."
 Friday, September 19 • 4:00 pm & 7:30 pm
"Post-Traumatic Slavery Syndrome"
 The University of Illinois at Chicago, 801 S. Morgan St. (Lecture Hall A) (773) 588-2444
 The Baha'i Spiritual Assembly of Chicago invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Detarus Leary on the psychological bases of prejudice. For details about Ms. Leary's other speaking engagements, call (312) 225-1919.

Saturday, September 20 • 4 pm
"Post-Traumatic Slavery Syndrome"
 The Harold Washington Library Center
 400 S. State St., Multi-Purpose Room B (lower level) (773) 588-2444
 The Baha'i Spiritual Assembly of Chicago invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Detarus Leary on the psychological bases of prejudice. For details about Ms. Leary's other speaking engagements, call (312) 225-1919.

Saturday, September 20 • 4 pm - 6 pm
"Open a Mind Today/Save a Child Tomorrow"
 St. Stanislaus Kostka Church Hall,
 1351 W. Evergreen (773) 384-3483
 Life Directions, Inc. sponsors a multi-cultural gathering of young adults, age 18-35, for speeches, discussion, performances, and a pot luck meal.

Saturday, September 20 • 8 pm - midnight
"World Beat for a Common Cause"
 Club 720, 720 N. Wells St. (3rd floor) (773) 545-7688
 An alliance of Asian-American, Filipino-American, Hispanic, and Indian-American professional organizations shares cultures in this networking event, a Co-Alliance for Unity fundraiser. Decays and a concert headlined by Jesus Enriquez are featured. Free dance instruction starts at 9 pm. Proceeds partially benefit the Chris Zurich Foundation. Tickets, \$15 members, \$20 non-members (includes two drink tickets and light appetizers).

Saturday, September 20 • 10:30 am - 12:00 noon
"Unity in Diversity: Pot Luck Prayer Breakfast"
 Chicago Baha'i Center, 3521 S. Calumet Ave.
 (312) 225-1919
 After a get-together meal, prayers on unity taken from Baha'i writings are followed by a discussion.

Sunday, September 21 • 1:15 pm
"Celebration of Oneness"
 Baha'i House of Worship, 100 Linden Avenue
 Wilmette, Ill.
 A devotional service with texts on the unity of all mankind is followed by *The Power of Unity*, a 30-minute film.
 Sunday, September 21 • 5:30 pm
"World Meditation Hour"
 Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual Organization
 1609 W. Chase Ave. (773) 262-2828
 Persons of diverse backgrounds meditate together for peace and harmony in this worldwide event.

Monday, Sept. 22 - Sat., Oct. 4 • Monday-Thursday 7:30 am - 10:00 pm, Friday 7:30 am - midnight, Saturday 9:00 am - 10:00 pm, closed Sunday
"Unity Month Poster Contest"
 Chicago Police Department, 1419 W. 18th St. (312) 768-8996
 The annual competition sponsored by the Chicago Police Department 12th District culminates in an exhibition of 20 winning posters, December 6, 1997.

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Sunday, September 21 • 10:30 am - 12:00 noon
"Unity Day"
 St. Philip Neri School, 2110 E. 2nd St.
 (773) 288-1138
 Students gather to share thoughts on unity after exchanging letters with culturally diverse youth from St. Christina's (Chicago) and St. Bernadette's (Evergreen Park).

Wednesday, September 24 • 10 am - 5 pm
"Unity Quilt Day"
 St. Xavier University, 1700 N. 10th St.
 Student Lounge (773) 298-3126
 The University invites its student body and people from the surrounding community to cooperate in the creation of a quilt symbolizing their commitment to unity. Materials are furnished by the University.

Wednesday, Sept. 24 • 11 am - 1 pm, 4 pm - 6 pm
"Festival of Faiths"
 Belmont College, 700 E. Westlawn (main building)
 A gospel choir performs, and an interfaith panel is held as area congregations distribute literature about their faith traditions. An interfaith panel discussion on unity is followed by a reception later in the afternoon.

Thursday, September 25 • 9:00 am - 2:30 pm
"Get to Know Me"
 Alexander Graham Bell School, 4730 V. Oakley
 (773) 534-5150
 Students acquire buddies different from themselves in race, class, disability, and ethnicity in connection with Deaf Awareness Week. Bell School has the largest day school program for the deaf in Illinois.

Thursday, September 25 • 1:30 pm
"One Family under One Sky"
 Wondale School, 2945 V. Surver Ave. (773) 534-5222
 Winners are announced for a unity-theme poster contest and essay competition sponsored by Wondale School and the local Block Club. Local Bank FSB, \$350 W. Diverser, which donated U.S. Savings Bonds as prizes, will display the winning works. In addition, Wondale students participate in classroom readings throughout the month from Mohandas K. Gandhi, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other advocates of oneness. Announcement not open to the public.

Thursday, September 25 • 2 pm
"UIC Unity in Community" (literary readings)
 Kathskeller Student Residence and Commons
 700 S. Halsted St. (312) 413-5070
 Victor Hernandez Cruz, Puerto Rican poet and winner of a Guggenheim Foundation award, reads from *Panoramas* and his other works.

Friday, September 26 • TBA
"Second Annual SAS (Seniors Are Special)"
 Midwest Terrace/GHA Senior Citizens Housing Development, 150 S. Campbell St. (312) 531-7777
 Neighboring U.S. Grant Community Academy hosts an intergenerational unity brunch with entertainment, dining, dancing, and presentations for CHA-resident senior citizens. Not open to the public.

Friday, September 26 • 9 am - 3 pm
"Madonna Honors Diversity"
 Madonna High School, 4055 W. Belmont Ave.
 (773) 282-2552
 Students begin this unity-theme day with a celebration of the liturgy, continue with ethnic dances and speakers, and conclude with a neighborhood parade highlighting diversity.

Friday, September 26 • 10 am - 4 pm
"UIC Unity in Community: Center Studios Annual Artisans Fair"
 Chicago Circle Center (Illinois Room),
 750 S. Halsted St. (312) 413-5083
 UIC Mayib appears in concert as handcrafted items by regional and international artisans representing a variety of cultural and aesthetic practices are displayed and made available for purchase.

Friday, September 26 • 10:30 am - 11:45 am
"The Role of Faith Communities in Human Rights"
 The Odyssey Country Club, 19110 S. Ridgeland Ave.
 (Tinley Park, Ill.) (708) 748-1821
 A panel discussion including area clergy and religious representatives is presented by the Illinois Chapter of the National Association of Human Rights Workers. The chapter's Annual Luncheon follows. Luncheon fee: \$25.

Friday, September 26 • 2 pm - 7 pm
"UIC Unity in Community: UIC Unity Fest"
 University of Illinois at Chicago, 750 S. Halsted (south of Chicago Circle Center) (312) 413-5070
 The month-long celebration continues with a festival of music, food, demonstrations of ethnic dancing, and other entertainment. Bluesman, Chicago Banks, is featured.

Saturday, September 27 • 9 am - 2 pm
"Unity Is Fun at the Y"
 South Side YMCA, 6330 S. Stony Island
 (773) 947-0700
 Youth from 15 city and suburban YMCA centers are teamed together for swimming, basketball, miniature golf, and other sporting events. The YMCA Foundation provides funding.

Saturday, September 27 • noon - 2:30 pm (TBA)
"The Color Triangle: A Different Look at Racism in Our Community"
 The Harold Washington Library Center
 400 S. State St., lower level (773) 973-3999
 Lesbians, Gay, and Transgendered, and the Commission's Advisory Council on Gay and Lesbian Issues present an anti-racism speak out and discussion on race and its impact in the lesbian/gay/trans communities. Open to the public but reservations required (seating is limited).

"Morning Fireside: Unity Month"

1010 W. Radio Station 820 AM (847) 869-8069
Four radio programs are dedicated to Unity Month:

- The Myth of Race (6th);
- How to Raise a Prejudice-Free Child (15th);
- Do Today's Youth Hold the Key to Eliminating Racism? (20th);
- The Pupil of the Eye - The Unique Potential of African Americans (27th).

Sundays, September 7 - 28 ■ 11 am

"Messages of Unity"

Mission of Faith Baptist Church
11321 S. Prairie Ave. (773) 821-5552
Announcements at church services and on printed programs promote unity.

Sundays, September 7 - 28 ■ 11 am

Unity Messages at Worship Services" Chicago Fellowship of Friends, 515 W. Oak (944) 4493

Non concerning unity is scheduled for each
up service in the month.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1 - 6

Tuesday, Sept. 2 ■ 12 noon, 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (film)

Chicago Illini Union (Recovery Room),

828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070

A screening of *Ghosts of Mississippi* (1996), a dramatization of the Medgar Evers murder investigation, inaugurates a unity theme-related series of feature films. Alex Baldwin, Whoopi Goldberg, and James Woods star. Running time: 125 minutes.

Wednesday, Sept. 3 ■ 12 noon, 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (film)

Chicago Illini Union (Recovery Room),

828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070

The campus film series continues with a screening of *The Associate* (1996), a comedy which looks at racial stereotyping and the glass ceiling. Whoopi Goldberg stars. Running time: 111 minutes.

Wednesday, September 3 ■ 5:30 pm

"Unity Month Kickoff Reception"

(CCHR, IIRF)

Chicago Circle Center (Illinois Room),

750 N. Halsted St. (312) 413-3380

The Commission, the foundation, and the University of Illinois at Chicago celebrate the opening of Unity Month with a reception featuring members of the Chicago symphony. Mayor Richard M. Daley serves as the Honorary Chairman of Unity Month.

Thursday, September 4 ■ 9 am

"Interfaith Service"

O'Hare International Airport (Terminal 5)

(773) 686-3534

An interfaith service celebrates the diversity of the airport community.

Saturday, September 6 ■ 10 am

"The 1997 Pekin Marigold Festival Parade"

Pekin, IL (309) 477-2319

Families and business people representing the Pekin Coalition for Equality march in the parade on behalf of unity.

Saturday, September 6 ■ 1 pm

"Back to School Peace Rally"

Edward H. White Career Academy,

1130 W. 122nd St. (773) 535-5671

Students at a Back to School Rally emphasize getting along with others, unity, and intergroup understanding.

Saturday, September 6 ■ 7:30 pm

"Open House Discussion to Increase Our Love of the Unity of Mankind"

Evans Memorial Assembly of Women, 693

So. Cedar Rd. Wilmette (847) 256-2632

Guests invite the public to a discussion of the organic oneness of mankind.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14 - 20

Sunday, September 14 ■ 10:40 am

"Santa Maria Addolorata Feast Day"

Santa Maria Addolorata Parish, 528 N. Ada St.
(312) 421-3122

A bilingual Mass (English/Spanish) for unity is celebrated.

Week of September 15 ■ school hours

"Unity Message in Classrooms"

Edward Coles Elementary School, 8441 S. Yates

(773) 535-6550

Students, kindergarten through 8th grade, create unity-theme drawings and essays for publication in the school paper.

Monday, September 15 ■ 7 pm - 9 pm

"The One and the Many" (HRF)

Fourth Presbyterian Church, 126 E. Chestnut St.

(312) 787-4570

The Fourth Presbyterian Church and the Human Relations Foundation of Chicago jointly sponsor a Michigan Avenue Forum with Professor Martin E. Marty, the Fairfax M. Cone Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago. Marty speaks on the topic of his latest work, *The One and the Many: America's Struggle for the Common Good*, an attempt to envisage how the many groups in American life may relate both to one another and to the nation as a whole.

Tuesday, September 16 ■ 9:40 am - 6:00 pm

"Hate Crimes: Where They Start Is Where They Need to Stop" (HRF)

Conference Center at the University of Chicago

Graduate School of Business,

150 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr. (312) 443-4201

The Cook County State's Attorney's office and the Human Relations Foundation dedicate a day to discussion and examination of various aspects of hate crime. The event includes targeted workshops, sharing of personal stories by victims, and speeches by CCHR Chair Commissioner Clarence A. Wood, States Attorney Richard Devine, Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez, and Reginald Robinson, Associate Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. Alex Kollman is keynote speaker. A Chicago Children's Choir performance closes the evening.

Tuesday, September 16 ■ 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (film)

Chicago Illini Union (Recovery Room),

828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070

This month-long film series continues with a screening of *The Band Played On* (1993), based on real-life events surrounding discovery of the AIDS virus. Alan Alda and Lily Tomlin star. Running time: 140 minutes.

Wednesday, September 17 ■ 6 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (roundtable)

Chicago Circle Center (Illinois Room),

750 N. Halsted St. (312) 413-3380

Religious leaders from the Chicago area are invited to take part in a Spiritual Roundtable discussion about how religion affects the IIC student population.

Thursday, Sept. 18 & Friday, Sept. 19 ■ 10 am - 2 pm

"School Exchange"

William Nicholson School, 6006 S. Peoria

(773) 535-3285

John C. Haines School, 247 W. 23rd Pl.

(773) 534-9200

Students from African-American and Asian backgrounds who seldom come into contact with one another bond through baseball and the initiation of year-long pen pal activities bringing together both schools. This month's exchange culminates in joint picnics featuring Black and Asian specialty dishes. Not open to the public.

Thursday, September 18 ■ 5:30 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (concert)

Chicago Illini Union (Recovery Room),

828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070

The campus showcases unity through a concert by Anna Hahn Termin's Treble Gospel.

Sunday, September 21 ■ 10:40 am - 12:00 noon

"Unity in Diversity:"

Pot Luck Prayer Breakfast"

Chicago Baha'i Center, 3321 S. Calumet Ave.

(312) 225-1919

After a get-acquainted meal, prayers on unity taken from Baha'i writings are followed by a discussion.

Sunday, September 21 ■ 1:15 pm

"Celebration of Oneness"

Baha'i House of Worship, 100 Linden Avenue

(Wilmette, IL)

A devotional service with texts on the unity of all mankind is followed by *The Power of Unity*, a 30-minute film.

Sunday, September 21 ■ 5:30 pm

"World Meditation Hour"

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual Organization,

1609 W. Chase Ave. (773) 262-2828

Persons of diverse backgrounds meditate together for peace and harmony in this worldwide event.

Monday, Sept. 22 - Sat., Oct. 4 ■ Monday-Thursday

7:30 am - 10:00 pm, Friday 7:30 am - midnight,

Saturday 9:00 am - 10:00 pm, closed Sunday

"Unity Month Poster Contest"

Cafe Jumping Bean, 1439 W. 18th St. (312) 746-8396

The annual competition sponsored by the Chicago Police Department 12th District culminates in an exhibition of 20 unity posters designed by Pilsen grammar school students. Winning students will receive U.S. Savings Bonds and other prizes.

Monday, September 22 - Saturday, September 27

"Peace in Our Neighborhood"

VI SH VOI (Northwestern University Settlement

House Youth Unions (unlimited) Teen Club,

1100 W. Augusta Blvd. (773) 278-7471

Each teen selects a famous peacemaker who is depicted in a presentation or a video for fellow club members.

Tuesday, September 23 ■ 9 am - 4 pm

"The Interfaith Leadership Conference on Family and Juvenile Violence"

Hillside Holiday Inn (Hillside, IL) (312) 814-4231

The Offices of Attorney General Jim Ryan and Cook County State's Attorney Richard Devine join forces in bringing together government and religious leaders for an examination of faith-based and community-based programs and resources addressing violence in Cook County. Fee: \$10 for lunch.

Tuesday, September 23 ■ 7 pm - 10 pm

"Diversity on Our Campus and in Our World"

St. Xavier University, 3700 W. 103rd St.

(773) 298-3121

Residential students view and discuss a movie on the topic of diversity. Not open to the public.

Wednesday, September 24 ■ 11:30 am

"Unity Message at Worship Services"

Christian Youth MR Church, 8801 S. Hermitage St.

(773) 445-6913

The congregation offers prayers for unity.

Wednesday, September 24 ■ 9:40 am

"Unity Assembly"

Langhlin Falconer Elementary School, 3020 N.

Lamon (773) 534-3560

Students enrolled in Spanish, Polish, and Arabic bilingual classes stage theatrical and musical presentations with a unity theme.

Wed., Sept. 24 & Mon., Sept. 29 ■ 10 am - 12 noon

"Sister School Multicultural

Unity Month Joint Project"

William E. Goldstone School, 1231 S. Damen Ave.

(773) 534-2046

Wescott School, 1820 Western Ave.

(Northbrook, IL) (847) 272-1000

Intermediate students from differing backgrounds alternate visits to each other's schools to receive anti-bias training and collaborate in the creation of Unity Month posters and slogans for display. Not open to the public.

Friday, September 26 ■ 2 pm - 7 pm

"IIC Unity in Community: IIC Unity Fest"

University of Illinois at Chicago, 750 S. Halsted

(South of Chicago Circle Center) (312) 413-5070

The month-long celebration continues with a festival of music, food, demonstrations of ethnic dancing, and other entertainment. Bluesman, Chico Banks, is featured.

Saturday, September 27 ■ 9 am - 2 pm

"Unity Is Fun at the 'Y'"

South Side YMCA, 6330 S. Stony Island

(773) 947-0700

Youth from 15 city and suburban YMCA centers are teamed together for swimming, basketball, miniature golf, and other sporting events. The Amok Foundation provides funding.

Saturday, September 27 ■ noon - 2:30 pm (CCH)

"The Color Triangle: A Different Look at Racism in Our Community"

The Harold Washington Library Center,

400 S. State St., lower level (773) 973-3999

Lesbians, Gay, and Trans Publications, and the Commission's Advisory Council on Gay and Lesbian Issues present an anti-racism speak out and discussion on race and its impact in the lesbian/trans communities. Open to the public but reservations required (seating is limited).

Saturday, September 27 ■ noon - 5 pm

"Unity Across the Globe"

Lincoln Park Zoo, 2200 N. Cannon Dr.

(312) 742-2222

Chicago area students created a paper chain by inscribing their names and unity messages on strips of colored paper throughout the month. The "We're All Connected Unity Paper Chain" is displayed at the Zoo along with two dozen "We're All Connected" display boards highlighting similarities among animals from different origins, species, and regions. Also featured are workshops and performances by three different cultural groups. Activities are sponsored by the *Chicago Tribune* and *Exilio*.

Saturday, September 27 ■ 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm

"Unity Day"

St. Laurence O'Toole Church, 4101 N. Lawrence Ave.

(Matteson, IL) (708) 48-6990

The Village of Matteson joins St. Laurence O'Toole parish to host a "Unity Day" festival outdoors, weather permitting of public speaking, sharing of ethnic foods, and dancing to the deejays.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 28 - 30

Tuesday, September 30 ■ 4:30 pm & 7:30 pm

"IIC Unity in Community" (film)

Chicago Illini Union (Recovery Room),

828 S. Wolcott (312) 413-5070

The Power of One (1992), the story of one South African's struggle against apartheid, concludes the IIC campus film series. Morgan Freeman and Sir John Gielgud star. Running time: 127 minutes.

Tuesday, September 30 ■ 6 pm

"Chicago Public Schools All City Youth Chorus in Concert"

O'Hare International Airport,

O'Hare Terminals 1 & 3 (773) 686-3534

A performance honoring unity is sponsored by the Chicago Department of Aviation.

Tuesday, September 30 ■ 5:30 pm - 8:00 pm

"Business Opportunities Reception"

(CCHR)

The Chicago Cultural Center (Preston Bradley Hall),

78 E. Washington St. (312) 744-4111

The Commission's Advisory Council on African, Arab, Asian, and Lesbian, Latino, and Women combine to host a reception in which business people meet their peers from different racial, ethnic, and religious groups. Generous support is provided by Ameritech Illinois. Not open to the public.

Toledo Sister Cities International

S e r v i n g N o r t h w e s t e r n O h i o

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-16-97

Thurston

One Government Center

Suite 2100

Toledo, Ohio 43604 USA

419.245.1081

419.245.1082

Fax 419.245.1072

Re-energizing the Promise of America
Through Exploration and Celebration of
Race and Ethnicity

Building One America
Upon the Foundations of Many Cultures and Heritage

The Experiences of Toledo, Ohio

*Copied
Winston
COS*

One Page Summary

Objective:

By exploring and celebrating the vibrancy of Toledo's many international cultures, we are challenging the negative stereotypes and myths of race and ethnicity. Through our Sister Cities program, we are welcoming dynamic and largely untapped energies of citizens -- of all ethnic and racial groups -- to explore their respective cultural heritage's and ancestral legacies through the process of linking our City of Toledo to the marketplaces of the world. Our goal is to build international opportunities of growth and expression for citizens of Toledo, through the development of mutually beneficial economic, educational, and cultural relations between Toledo and her Sister Cities of Toledo, Spain (since 1931); Qinhuangdao, China (since 1985); Szeged, Hungary (since 1990); Poznan, Poland (since 1991), and new friends in South Africa, (Toyohashi) Japan, (Rouen) France, and (Banja Luka) Bosnia.

Process:

Over the past five years through the exchange of over one thousand individuals, including youth, musicians, business people, drama groups, choirs, students, and retirees, the Sister Cities program in Toledo has provided a grass-roots explosion of activity linking our community to the world. Some of the most intense activity has been led by the ethnic groups of Toledo, who have embraced the Sister Cities concept as a mechanism to link with their ancestral lands and peoples.

In 1990 and 1991, the Hungarian and Polish communities spearheaded new links to Central Europe. In 1995, the African-American community led the development of new ties to Africa through the Sister Cities program. Much of the intense commitment of the ethnic groups is derived from a yearning to know and experience the truth about their ethnic heritage.

Results:

Not only does this exploratory process have the immense power to improve one's self-identity and self-respect, but it also engages the energy of a new corps of leadership to the process of defining our City to the world. Through Toledo Sister Cities International, we are introducing people via cultural, educational and economic exchange to their counterparts across the globe. The contact usually results in a dual sense of pride, both in their personal ethnic heritage, as well as their identity first and foremost as American citizens. Individuals with a raised sense of comfort and pride of ethnic identity, as well expanded knowledge and experience exploring the American identity through the eyes of the rest of the world, go through a remarkable transformation.

Background and Concrete Examples

Background:

When Toledo Sister Cities International was founded in 1992, Toledo was suffering from high unemployment (up to 12%) and a battered economy. Rising imports, factory closings, and huge buy-outs of some of Toledo's Fortune 500 companies left people despondent and depressed about the City's future. The City of Toledo, the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority, Toledo Edison Power Company and the Private Industry Council joined resources to support the development of a program to support the volunteer initiatives of Toledo's long-standing Sister Cities program. Long recognized as one of the first, if not the first Sister Cities program in the United States, Toledo was looking for new ways to reach out to the global marketplace. We determined that unless we link to other parts of the world which were experiencing quick growth, Toledo would never be able to return to a healthy economy.

With an initial investment of \$12,000, the community began Toledo Sister Cities International to build mutually beneficial economic, educational, and cultural development opportunities between Toledo and her Sister Cities. From the start of the new program, the combined energies of the Hungarian-American and Polish-American communities of Toledo provided remarkable focus and support to the efforts.

Though for many years, these and other ethnic communities felt left out and ignored, and at times ridiculed and held back, suddenly the ethnic communities could join the process of linking Toledo to the world. The great responsibility of leading a City into new worlds of growth opportunities become a source of pride, incentive to do more, and creativity to solve enormous challenges with gusto and élan. Where once individuals felt alienated or ignored, those same individuals begin to identify with the community, and transform into leaders, actively engaged in civic development.

The process towards these goals varies with each example, from linking two previously competitive ethnic communities (the Hungarian and Polish) to hosting a South African Zulu choir, to organizing a 5-country International Youth Academy, to welcoming a Gospel Choir to the forefront of our activities.

Engaging the Hungarian and Polish Ethnic Communities

The oldest generation still talked until recently in terms of conflict and fear. "Don't go on that side of the river or you'll get beat up. They're a tough people and they like to fight." But when we organized a training program for municipal leaders from both Szeged, Hungary and Poznan, Poland, we brought two communities together for a first-ever combined Easter celebration. The "old-timers" reported that never before had they

seen the Hungarian and Polish priests celebrate Easter together, as we had a joint lunch, performances by the both ethnic groups' folk dance ensembles, and recognition for both countries' heritage helped build a new atmosphere of trust and cooperation.

From South Africa, A Zulu Explosion

When the African Sister Cities Committee offered to host the Amazwi KaZulu Choir from Durban, South Africa, they were committed to welcoming them for 3 days. One week before the Choir's arrival, we learned that the Choir's contacts in several other cities (including Chicago and New York) failed to organize anything at all to assist them. Without the ability to change their flights, and lacking any other resources, the 27 volunteer singers of the Kwamashu Township of Durban were hosted for 21 days by the African American community of Toledo and the African Sister Cities Committee.

Organizing 15 performances in Toledo, plus a concert tour to Ann Arbor, Columbus, West Virginia, Washington, DC and New York City, the Committee had only \$600 raised by the arrival date of the Choir. In the end, the Committee raised \$10,000, enabling the Choir to travel by a rented Greyhound bus on tour to New York City. The African-American community hosted the Choirmembers in their homes, drove them to their churches, to the shopping malls, to performances, taking charge of a seemingly insurmountable problem and making into an experience of a lifetime. Suddenly, the beauty and excitement of Africa became real to Toledo, resulting in a totally new perspective, anchored by the warmth of new friendships linking the people of Toledo and South Africa.

An International Youth Academy - linking USA, China, Spain, Hungary and Poland

To raise the level of international understanding of Toledo's youth, Toledo Sister Cities International operates an International Youth Academy, bringing students between the ages of 14-17 from five nations together for an intensive three weeks of study and travel. With Toledoans from the inner city as well as the suburbs representing our City and Country as young "diplomats," we see a transformation take place in their attitudes and perspectives.

In direct contact with "far-away" cultures and languages, the Toledo youth begin to see the world through the eyes of other youth, understanding for the first time how much we take for granted. This is a small step forward in the face of cynical and jaded indifference which seems to affect too many young people who have not been shown new opportunities for growth. One mother of a alumnus of the "diplomat" program told me that her son is now a totally new person. She has seen him tell his friends not to join gangs, but to seek out more positive things, since he had opportunities to learn about the

world, travel to a youth conference in Boston, he's engaged and connected to the process of pride building and personal growth.

A Hungarian Youth Joins a Gospel Choir

After spending the summer in Toledo with the International Youth Academy, Nora Kiss, a high school student from Szeged, Hungary, stayed in Toledo as an exchange student and was welcomed to join the youth choir of the True Church of God. Because of strong connection of friendship to some of the "Diplomats" of the International Youth Academy, and her affection for the music of the choir, Nora Kiss was welcomed to join the Choir. As the only non-African-American in the Choir, Nora Kiss was enthusiastically included as with the kindness of a family member to the Choir. The Choir is now fund-raising to travel to Hungary next summer, as well as Toledo, Spain and Poznan, Poland. The friendship is opening doors never before dreamed of by members of the Choir, most of whom have only been able to travel as far as Detroit.

Through the Sister Cities program, hundreds of individuals in Toledo have been able to look within to their ethnic background and gain new insight into their identity. By welcoming all who have a passion for Toledo and her new international development efforts, our ethnic communities have taken a new leadership role in the internationalization of our City. Finally, the high levels of civic involvement by a new corps of leaders promotes a re-energized sense of citizenry in the United States of America.

Toledo Sister Cities International

Serving Northwestern Ohio

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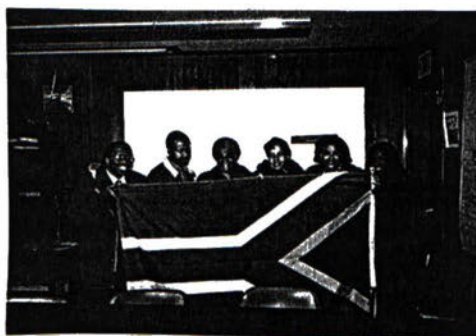
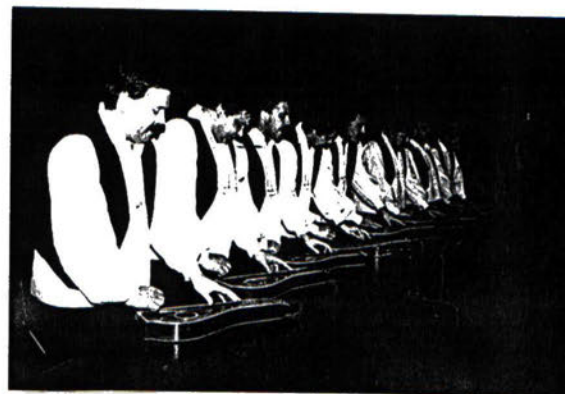
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The Joys of Sisterhood

It was no ordinary shopping day at the Franklin Park Mall in Toledo. Drawn by the hypnotic beat of tribal drums, a crowd had gathered around a group of visiting Zulus who were dressed in animal skins and performing a traditional dance with shields and spears. It was a courtship ritual, of sorts. The troupe was from Durban, South Africa, and Toledo wanted Durban to become its sister city. The invitation to visit and perform, Toledo officials hoped, would help cement the deal.

If that sounds like a bit of a stretch, it's a stretch that the Toledo city government is entirely capable of comprehending. Toledo is heavily into the sister-city game. It already has formal relationships with Londrina, Brazil; Qinhuangdo, China; Szeged, Hungary; Poznan, Poland; and Toledo,

Spain. With a \$165,000 budget, three full-time staffers and 375 volunteers, Toledo boasts one of the nation's better-funded sister programs. Half of the funding comes from the city treasury, and the rest from Lucas County and a collection of private entities.

Five siblings may be a little more than

the average number for an American city like Toledo, but these days it's by no means unusual. Some have many more—21, for example, in the case of Los Angeles, which manages its program with the help of an entire network of volunteers and committees. In fact, the whole sister-city idea is hot right now. Communities all over the country are looking abroad for new sibling relationships, and are being sought out in return. Just how many of these arrangements exist is difficult to say. More than a thousand U.S. cities currently have affiliation agreements that are recognized by Sister Cities International, a nonprofit group based in Alexandria, Virginia. But an unknown number of such relationships exist independently.

The sister-city movement, an outgrowth of President Eisenhower's People-to-People program of the 1950s,

Linking up with a sister community abroad may or may not promote world peace. It does seem to drum up a few jobs.

focuses its rhetoric on the goal of promoting world peace through citizen diplomacy. Sister Cities International remains tied to that goal, and to the process of cultural exchange, through the U.S. Information Agency, which provides 30 percent of Sister Cities International's annual budget.

But as lofty a goal as world peace may be, it is not the main reason places like Toledo have developed an abiding interest in places like Durban. The American cities that are taking on siblings at a rapid rate are doing so because they see it as way to promote economic development and create jobs back home.

Glenda Hood, the mayor of Orlando, Florida, is perhaps the most prominent of the believers. Any time Hood speaks to an international audience, she is flanked by the flags of Orlando's sister cities in China, Iceland, Brazil, France, Taiwan, Japan and Mexico. Hood travels to each of the cities an average of once every two years. And she insists she brings home tangible results. Only a year after Hood traveled to Monterrey, Mexico, she claims, Orlando had established a sister-city relationship worth \$8 million in new trade.

Other mayors have taken notice. In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Mayor Martha Wood has spent the past six years searching for a suitable match for her city. So far, she has not come up with one. But she is convinced that one day, a sibling relationship will mean a big payoff for Winston-Salem. The local business community agrees, and has provided technical assistance for Wood's sister-hunting efforts.

Normally there isn't a great deal to lose in a sister-city arrangement. A membership in Sister Cities International costs less than a thousand dollars, and most cities that sign up find it possible to main-



A Zulu tribal dance at noon in downtown Toledo signals the Ohio city's desire for a partnership with Durban, South Africa.

9-16-97

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USC

ARAB AMERICAN STATEMENT

on

The Middle East Peace Process
Actions Taken by the 105th Congress

Human Needs in Iraq

and

Arab American Civil Rights

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September 8, 1997

The undersigned, representing Arab American communities nationwide, share a number of grave concerns about the direction of the Middle East Peace Process, recent activities of the 105th Congress, and the civil rights of Arab Americans. Out of our commitment to a just and lasting comprehensive Middle East peace and to improving U.S.-Arab relations, we wish to make the following observations and recommendations.

* * *

The Middle East Peace Process

Despite deep frustration and disappointment, we continue to support the peace process begun at Madrid. We believe that only through a negotiating process, based on land for peace and mutual recognition of rights, can the parties to the Middle East conflict achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace.

For four years, we have supported the Oslo accords and remain inspired by the hope generated by the handshake on the White House Lawn in 1993. We are disturbed, however, by the breakdown in the Oslo process. In particular, we are distressed by efforts to decouple political and security issues, the unilateral acts by the Israeli government, and extremist violence that has plagued both Israelis and Palestinians.

There is, in this breakdown in the peace process, danger not only to the parties in the region but to U.S. interests as well. Because of the lack of balance in some recent U.S. actions and in the language of our political discourse, there is, in the Arab World today, a decline in trust in the ability of the U.S. to act as an even-handed honest broker. This crisis in confidence must be addressed.

We are pleased, therefore, that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has launched an initiative to reinvigorate the stalled process. It is our hope that her upcoming visit to the Middle East will provide her with an opportunity to both restart peace negotiations and to address broader issues and concerns effecting U.S.-Arab relations.

Just as we have condemned Israeli acts of violence, intimidation, and repression that have caused human suffering and the loss of life of hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese, even since the signing of the peace accords, we also unequivocally condemn extremist terror bombings that take the lives of innocent Israelis. We grieve for all those who have suffered as a result of these deplorable actions.

However, we are deeply concerned by the response to recent bombings by many U.S. elected officials. Rhetoric is being used that unjustly blames the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) for these acts and seeks, once again, to demonize not only the bombers but also the PNA and its president Yasser Arafat. Such attacks are unfounded and counterproductive to the search for peace.

The Administration has, unfortunately, contributed to this campaign by focusing its public diplomacy on pressing the PNA on security related issues, while reserving quiet diplomacy for its criticism of Israeli practices.

Furthermore, in response to extremist violence, Israel has pursued policies further aggravating the situation and the PNA is being called upon, by Israel and the U.S., to take steps which, if implemented, would weaken the PNA's authority, encourage violence, and further damage the peace process.

The PNA is being expected to exercise full responsibility without having full authority. Most of the bombs of the past two years have originated from areas outside of the PNA's control and yet the PNA is expected to stop them.

Security issues cannot be separated from political progress or economic and political matters. The peace process is a two-way street.

The Palestinian Track

The Israeli-Palestinian track of the Middle East peace process is in danger of collapse in the wake of several unilateral actions taken by Israel that violate the Oslo accords. As sponsor of the peace process and witness to its many agreements, our government is invested in its success. In an effort to contribute to her effort, we urge Secretary Albright to take the following steps as part of her mission to advance the peace process:

1. While insisting that there be security cooperation, she must also insist that cooperation and partnership are essential at all levels. As both President Clinton and Secretary Albright have affirmed, the peace process is a two-way street. The Secretary must strongly reaffirm that existing agreements between the parties must be honored and implemented and that no party can take unilateral acts without causing a breakdown in trust and confidence.

- the Israelis must stop all settlement construction and land confiscation, especially the highly inflammatory settlement on Jabal Abu Ghnaim;
 - the Israeli government should stop all unilateral and unjust actions which threaten the livelihood of the Palestinian people including: closures, withholding revenue, collective punishment, administrative detention, and refusal to comply with various aspects of the Oslo agreement, the Paris economic protocols, the Taba and Hebron agreements, and their respective annexes;
 - negotiation on the port and airport for Gaza, the safe passage between Gaza and the West Bank, and the remaining agreed upon Israeli withdrawals in the West Bank should be completed as soon as possible;
 - immediate measures must be taken to improve the daily life of the Palestinian people so as to bring them the benefits of peace. Today, Palestinians are 40% poorer than when the peace process started--businesses are closing and unemployment has doubled. Out of this extreme and sustained hardship and as a reaction to arbitrary acts of collective punishment imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities grows the desperation that fuels support for violent acts. In order to better focus U.S. and international resources toward improving the daily life of the Palestinians, the Administration should appoint a special U.S. coordinator for Palestinian economic development.
2. At this time, it is important that the Secretary take steps to bolster U.S. support for the legitimacy of the Palestinian National Authority. She should take steps to improve bilateral U.S.-Palestinian ties by convening a meeting of the U.S.-Palestinian Commission.
3. It is important, as well, that the Secretary begin to prepare the way for U.S. recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and statehood. Just as the U.S. insists on acceptance and recognition of Israel, it is important for the U.S. to indicate that it is prepared to accept and recognize eventual Palestinian statehood.

* * *

Negotiations on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks have been suspended by Israel for over one year now. It is important for the Secretary to include Syria and Lebanon in her itinerary so as to make an effort to restart talks with these two essential parties in the peace process.

The Syrian Track

The Secretary should make clear that the U.S. remains committed to the principle of land for peace as the basis for Israeli-Syrian negotiations. Toward that end, the U.S. should make clear its objection to Israel's unilateral plan to build a dam on occupied Syrian territory.

The Lebanese Track

1. Arab Americans commend the Administration for lifting the travel ban, for reiterating, last year, its commitment to U.N. Security Council Resolutions 425 and the Taif accords, and for working to implement the April 1996 Understanding that was designed to protect civilians, on all sides, from attack.
2. Efforts must be made to end hostility in southern Lebanon and to stop it from escalating out of control. In addition, it would be especially helpful at this time for the Secretary to reiterate President Clinton's April 24, 1996, support for U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 which calls for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the south of Lebanon. The Secretary should also restate long-standing U.S. support for full implementation of the Taif accord and U.N. Security Council Resolution 520.
3. When negotiations are restarted, Lebanon should be included in all future peace talks.

Alarming Activities of the 105th Congress

If the U.S. is to be able to play a role in restoring trust between the parties to the Middle East conflict, it is imperative that we retain the confidence of all sides. Recent actions by the 105th Congress, however, have not contributed either to building that trust or to projecting and protecting the role of the U.S. as an even-handed honest broker.

A number of resolutions and amendments that hurt the Middle East peace process, U.S.-Arab relations and the overall U.S. role in the region were recently initiated by the 105th Congress. We commend the Administration for opposing these actions but urge the Administration to be more vigorous and public in its opposition to Congressional efforts to damage the peace process and harm the U.S. role in the Middle East.

ACTIONS AFFECTING JERUSALEM

Congress passed a resolution in June congratulating Israel on the thirtieth anniversary of the "reunification" of Jerusalem. Now, the State Department authorization (H.R.1757) and foreign operations (H.R.2159) bills include sections that force the U.S. to recognize Israel's claim over the city. These provisions, if implemented, will damage the peace process and end the U.S. role as an honest broker. We strongly urge that all efforts to impact the status of Jerusalem be stopped until the parties resolve the issue between themselves in the Final Status Negotiations as delineated in the agreements they have already signed.

ACTIONS AGAINST SYRIA

Congress has passed legislation to deny the Administration any flexibility in dealing with Syria. Bills passed by the House and Senate would remove the President's ability to conduct foreign policy with Syria by prohibiting virtually all transactions. Such a measure would effectively end Syrian participation in the peace process and damage U.S. diplomacy in the region.

ACTIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS

Because Congress recessed refusing to extend the *Middle East Peace Facilitation Act (MEPFA)*, it expired on August 12. Its expiration means that relations with the PLO have practically ended, the PLO office in Washington has closed, and aid to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has ceased. The foreign operations bill (H.R. 2159) places several restrictive conditions on Palestinian aid, encumbers the Administration with numerous monitoring and reporting requirements, yet provides Israel with more than \$3 billion in U.S. aid without any restrictions or accountability. We urge Congress and the Administration to publicly support the reopening of the PLO office in Washington and continuing direct contact and dialogue.

Addressing Human Needs in Iraq

We continue to feel great sorrow over the suffering being endured by the people of Iraq. Despite the implementation of U.N. Resolution 986, millions of Iraqis, especially children, many of them relatives of members of our Arab American community, continue to be in great need.

We urge the Administration to make a clear distinction between the government of Iraq and the ailing Iraqi population and to allow private shipments of food and medicine as well as visits by U.S. family members, medical personnel, and social service providers to work among the Iraqi people. Such gestures can help build important people-to-people ties and good will with the people of Iraq.

Civil Rights of Arab Americans

Recognizing the existence of a single class of U.S. citizenship, we are dismayed by the lack of firm U.S. diplomatic action on behalf of U.S. citizens of Palestinian origin in Israel, the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem. We urge the Administration to insist that Israel honor its treaty obligations to the U.S. and protect the rights of U.S. citizens to travel and reside in these areas.

Domestically, we urge the Administration to directly address the discriminatory treatment meted out to Arab and Muslim Americans at airports resulting from the recently introduced "passenger profiling" used to screen out potential terrorists. When various U.S. airlines and security personnel claim that their procedures are based on mandated policies, the Department of Transportation must assume the responsibility for their actions--either to change discriminatory policy or to correct the actions of individual service providers.

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice must be actively engaged in this issue to ensure that the secret provisions of the profile do not target anyone based on race, religion or country of origin. Furthermore, the Division must responsibly track the complaints of individuals who were singled out based on such criteria.

We are also deeply troubled by the increase in the number of deportation cases that are based on the use of "secret evidence." This practice which is allowed under the new "Anti-terrorism Law of 1996" permits the government to seek the deportation of individuals by presenting secret evidence directly to a judge without allowing the accused individual knowledge of the content or even source of the evidence. This practice is in violation of constitutionally protected rights. Therefore, in addition to the expected court challenges, the appropriate governmental agencies--from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Department of Justice--must review these policies and be held accountable.

Asian American Donors Feel Stigmatized

DNC Puts Unwanted Focus On Growing Political Group

By Terry M. Neal
Washington Post Staff Writer

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LOS ANGELES—Once again, Charlie Woo is explaining himself, patiently, but not without irritation: how he makes his living as a toy wholesaler, that he is a U.S. citizen, that he has no links to the Chinese government, how he innocently got caught up in the John Huang campaign fund-raising imbroglio.

He has answered these same questions to government investigators and reporters countless times over the past year. But it is the call he received last December from an accounting firm conducting an internal investigation for the Democratic National Committee that bothers him the most.

"He asked me to confirm that I donated such and such amount on such and such a date," Woo said in an interview at his warehouse east of downtown Los Angeles. "He asked me whether I was a citizen. He asked me my profession and my income. He asked me my Social Security number [for a credit check]. . . . I said, 'What if I don't give it to you?' His response was, 'We will return your money and release your name to the media as someone who is not cooperating with the investigation.'"

The DNC has acknowledged such calls were made and has apologized—to Woo individually and Asian Americans as a group—for the aggressive tone used by investigators in its review of more than 1,200 contributions received from 1994 to 1996.

But the sting has not gone away. Nearly a year after the campaign fund-raising scandal story broke, many Asian Americans are feeling stigmatized for the actions of a few and concerned about the long-term effects on a community that has been making great political strides.

A number of Democratic fund-raisers of Asian descent are central figures in the

See DONORS, A8, Col. 1
DONORS, From A1

campaign fund-raising investigation being conducted by a Justice Department task force. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which is conducting a parallel inquiry into campaign finance abuses, also heard testimony last week from Buddhist nuns affiliated with a Taiwan-based order who attended a controversial temple luncheon with Vice President Gore last year where members of the order made contributions to the DNC.

Among those whose activities are being scrutinized are California businessmen and former Democratic fund-raiser Huang, who helped organize the temple event. Others include California entrepreneur Johnny Chung and Little Rock businessman Yah Lin "Charlie" Trie.

Justice Department investigators are examining records and seeking testimony to determine whether the three violated federal campaign laws to raise money for Democrats during last year's presidential election. Some Republican senators have attempted to tie their fund-raising efforts to foreign governments, a link that has not been proven.

The DNC has returned about \$3 million from 93 contributors, about 1.3 percent of the money collected in the mid-1990s. Most of the money returned was raised by Asian Americans.

There has been much debate among Asian Americans nationwide about the possible short- and long-term impacts of the fund-raising scandal. But clearly the issue has upset and turned off many.

"I'm not going to give any money to any politician in the near future, and I'm encouraging all of my friends not to give either," said Suzanne Ahn, a Dallas-based neurologist who said she has given tens of thousands of dollars to both parties over the years.

Asian Americans have become an increasingly important source of campaign money, considered second only to Jewish Americans among ethnic and racial groups despite being only about 3 percent of the population. Fund-raisers estimate Asian Americans gave at least \$10 million during last year's presidential race alone, with the edge to Democrats.

Most Asian Americans are concentrated in key electoral states such as California, New York and Texas. And their registration is almost evenly split between the parties, with a large number of independents.

In the past two decades, Asian Americans have become increasingly involved in politics on all levels. More than 1,200 hold elected office in 32 states, said Don Nakanishi, director of the Asian American Studies Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. As of the late 1970s, only a couple of hundred held office, concentrated mostly in California and Hawaii.

Last year, several Asian American organizations helped to register 75,000 new voters. And in November, Democrat Gary Locke was elected governor of Washington, the first Asian American to hold that position in the continental United States.

But for all their political gains, many Asian Americans are tentative about getting involved more directly in politics. And many Asian American leaders fear the spillover from the fund-raising mess will discourage the positive trend.

"The community is about two-thirds immigrant, with many coming from backgrounds where politics and government are considered corrupt, a dirty area, one that is not highly regarded," said Daphne Kwok, executive director of the Organization of Chinese Americans in Washington.

Steve Erie, an associate professor of political science at the University of California-San Diego, said Asian Americans have been slow to follow the black and Irish models of full and active electoral involvement. While Asian Americans have long been big political contributors, he said, they have not been as diligent in registering to vote and working in campaigns. About 53 percent of Asian American adult citizens were registered to vote in 1994, compared with 61 percent of blacks and 69 percent of whites.

Karen Narasaki, executive director of the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, understands the dilemma for Asian Americans. "My parents were [Japanese Americans] interned during World War II," she said. "The message from our parents was, 'Keep your head down and try not to be noticed.'"

The notoriety of the fund-raising scandal is exactly what many Asian Americans feared. And it has been compounded by what many see as thinly veiled hints of racism.

Asian Americans said they felt particularly targeted when the DNC this year invoked a policy of not accepting contributions from legal residents who are noncitizens, even though federal campaign laws allow it. Many Asian Americans also have

complained about comments made by congressional Republicans, most notably Kansas Sen. Sam Brownback's quip about Huang's incentive to raise money for the DNC: "No raise money, no get bonus." Brownback apologized, but the statement has been widely circulated in Asian American publications and Web sites along with offensive comments from other officials.

"I think the fact that I have to prove my innocence, that I have to meet a higher standard than everybody else, makes me angry," said Woo, who allowed the DNC to check his credit out of fear that refusing would make him look guilty of something.

"They asked me whether I was a citizen and whether I had the means to donate the money myself," said Munson Kwok of Los Angeles, an engineer who said his family has been in the United States for 134 years. "It was just a litany of questions, practically giving you the third degree."

DNC co-chairman Steven Grossman said in an interview that the investigation did not target people by last names, as many Asian Americans have suspected. Instead, the DNC focused primarily on those who had been solicited by Huang, Trie or Chung, most of whom happened to be Asian American.

Grossman said the DNC investigation was necessary for the committee to know whether it really had a problem. But he said he regretted the manner in which it had been handled. Grossman said he and co-chairman Roy Romer have met with Asian American community leaders to begin the process of "relationship rebuilding."

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The Washington Post
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

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"I think what we apologized for was a certain level of insensitivity that we displayed in going about our internal review," Grossman said.

Many Asian Americans, however, continue to feel stigmatized. Matters were not helped when Rep. Jay Kim (R-Calif.), the nation's first Korean-born congressman, and his wife pleaded guilty last month to federal misdemeanor charges for accepting and hiding \$230,000 in illegal campaign contributions. Five U.S. affiliates of Korean corporations also pleaded guilty to charges of making illegal contributions to Kim's campaign.

Francey Lim Youngberg, who runs the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute, said several Asian American groups are working to create a national civil and political rights organization along the lines of the NAACP and Anti-Defamation League. "We don't condone any illegal activities," she said. "But we don't want the actions of a few individuals to taint a whole community. This crisis has been a catalyst for people to mount these national efforts."

In California, a group of state Assembly members are sponsoring a resolution that urges President Clinton and Congress to "condemn all prejudice against Asian and Pacific Islander Americans" and to publicly support their participation in "the political, public and civic affairs of the United States." The resolution suggests intense media coverage of the campaign finance scandal "may result in the widespread denigration" of Asian Americans.

Locke said that he expects long-term repercussions and that he had already witnessed fallout—some potential candidates in California have talked about their reluctance to run for office.

California Treasurer Matt Fong (R), however, one of the highest-ranking Asian American politicians in the country, remains confident the Asian American community will support his bid to challenge Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) in next year's election. "What I have heard from my Asian American friends is that because of abuse in how they were treated by the DNC they will not be raising money for the DNC or President Clinton," Fong said.

But Albert Chu, who heads the Asian American Political Coalition in New Jersey, agrees with those who think the fund-raising scandal in the end will hurt: "I think it will have a kind of chilling effect. All of a sudden people are getting in trouble, and people are afraid."

Woo is more angry than afraid. A picture of him shaking hands with Clinton hangs in an office in his warehouse. He said Huang, whom he knew through business circles, pestered him constantly last year about contributing to the DNC. Woo had long been active in local politics.

"He asked me to give \$12,500 and said I could meet the president," Woo said. "I told him, 'Whoa, that's way out of my league.' He said, 'Okay, give \$1,000 and you can meet the vice president.'"

Woo said he eventually gave \$7,500—that included a \$1,000 donation to attend the event at the Buddhist temple—and met Clinton and Gore. He said was happy about the "access" he and others in the Los Angeles area community were getting through Huang. A few months later, the fund-raising scandal broke.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read Post articles on foreign contributions to the 1996 campaign, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at www.washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

2/2

S Street

keep this in file
so I'll know to
see him if I go to Toledo

BC

RECEIVED 10-1-78

9-16-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Street
COS

Mrs. Vicki Fahim
2605 Coveview Drive
Toledo, Ohio 43611

Dear Vicki:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful letter and for sharing with me Mike Tressler's newspaper article. It brought back wonderful memories of my childhood and an invaluable lesson that my grandparents taught me -- everyone is created equal, and people should not be treated differently because of the color of their skin.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

I can't tell you
how much I enjoyed
that letter - my grandfather
was a wonderful man
Thanks for teaching
our children —

TODAY'S QUOTE

"When in doubt, duck."
— **Malcolm Forbes**,
American publisher

THE BLADE

PEACH

TOLEDO, OHIO

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1997

**MIKE
TRESSLER**



SMALL WONDERS

He was just 'Little Billy,' says Toledoan

"I knew Bill Clinton when he was a boy in a cowboy hat, playing in a dusty yard," says Toledoan Ernestine Campbell.

Can any other northwest Ohioan say that? Mrs. Campbell grew up in Hope, Ark., boyhood home of the future president.

"Bill Clinton's grandfather had a store. My grandparents bought food and other stuff there, on account," says Ernestine.

"Little Billy, he'd be playing around in the store when my nephew, Freddie Lee Huntley, and I came in with my grandfather. The three of us would go out in the backyard and play while the grownups shopped. He was a friendly boy. He gave us candy from the store."

"That was unusual back then, in Arkansas," says Ernestine, "cause I'm black and he was white. He was the only white boy in that neighborhood who played with black kids."

"Mr. Clinton's grandmother was a nurse and she often came into the black community to bring clothes and help needy families."

For 35 years, Mrs. Campbell has been in Toledo, where she reared sons Dale Nelson, a University of Toledo graduate and an accountant, and David Nelson, executive manager of a restaurant. She has not talked recently with Bill Clinton.

May 6, 1997

Dear Mrs. President

I read this article and it made me feel good about you. I wanted to share it with you.

It's compelling to know that an act of kindness during childhood can come back so many years later and have a positive effect on others.

I'm a teacher and plan on sharing this with my class of Junior High students. I'm thankful to you for being an example of racial harmony, and for Mrs. Campbell sharing this with the people of Toledo.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Vicki Fahren
2605 Coveview Dr.
Toledo, Ohio 43611



SAMPLE

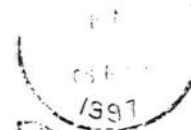
due

Tuesday, 6.10.97

(Diane)



Agop Fahim
2605 Coveview Dr.
Toledo, OH 43611-1107



President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

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~~Peer for~~

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COS

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Sincerely,
Mrs. Vicki Fakhir
2605 Coveview Dr.
Toledo, Ohio 43611

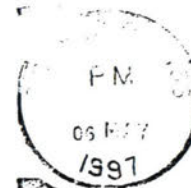
SAMPLE

due
Tuesday, 6-10-97
(over)





Agop Fahim
2605 Coveview Dr.
Toledo, OH 43611-1107



President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

20300/0003 00



Properly said
Kut- [signature]

9-16-97

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Dilbert's Revenge**Throwing Off Angst,
Workers Are Feeling
In Control of Careers****Out From Under the Desks,
They Want More Perks
And Often Change Jobs****A 'Reward Disloyalty' Policy****AI**

By JOANN S. LUBLIN and JOSEPH B. WHITE
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The downtrodden Dilberts of America are finally riding high again.

People no longer hide under their desks, cowering in fear of layoffs. With unemployment at nearly a quarter-century low, the seesaw of power is tilting from employer to employee. Many feel in control of their careers to a degree not seen during this decade.

Job hopping prevails amid a cornucopia of vacancies. Those with the scarcest skills or willing to take risks by jumping into new and fast-growing businesses are dictating their employment terms and leveraging prospective employers against each other to sweeten compensation packages. Meanwhile, to attract and retain the best and brightest, bosses are pursuing, cajoling flatterers and paying professionals and middle managers more than ever before, with everything from signing bonuses to mentoring programs.

Chicago pollster International Survey Research Corp.'s latest data, based on 200 businesses with more than 450,000 workers, find that layoff fears are at their lowest level in three years. "In the right professions, Dilbert should come out from under his desk and look for other jobs," asserts Michael Adams, a 42-year-old executive who now gets headhunter calls three times a week — a record volume for him. (Mr. Adams isn't related to Scott Adams, the creator of the popular Dilbert comic strip.) "There is a ton of activity out there. I feel like I can decide where to go at any time."

In late July, Mr. Adams used a lucrative offer from another company to enhance his pay and status in his current job as vice president of regulatory affairs and quality assurance for Cytec Corp., a maker of medical-diagnostic applications in Foxborough, Mass. A small manufacturer of medical equipment wanted him so badly that officials called him daily until he agreed to a job interview. The next morning, the small company offered him its regulatory-affairs vice presidency, along with a 35% salary increase and options to acquire 1.8% of the newly public company's shares outstanding.

Colleagues React

Mr. Adams demanded a 4% stake instead. The company responded with a second offer that provided a private-country-club membership and a restricted stock grant representing just under 4% of the firm's shares outstanding. He accepted.

When colleagues at Cytec learned Mr. Adams was resigning, they begged him to stay. Cytec sweetened the pot with additional stock options tied to certain performance measures, a revamped bonus plan and a 12.5% pay raise. In addition, Cytec expanded his duties to involve him in new-product development, acquisitions and European clinical research. Mr. Adams decided to stay at Cytec.

Still, he isn't making any promises about staying put and speculates that he could switch jobs within a year. Mr. Adams thinks small employers like Cytec increasingly "are going to have to offer cars, country-club memberships and some creative ways to get bonus money" to retain hotly demanded managers like him.

"In my industry now, pay raises are coming fast and furious," he observes. But "it's hard to gauge yourself unless you go through something like this. The experience made me feel very marketable."

Past Anxieties

That is vastly different from the trapped and anxious feeling he had about his career six years ago. At the time, he was the regulatory-affairs manager for a division of Millipore Corp., a Bedford, Mass., purification-technology concern. He "felt very much like Dilbert" because neither he nor the division was very important, Mr. Adams recalls. "And my job security was very much in question."

He left Millipore in 1991 to join C.R. Bard Inc., a large medical-devices maker, where he became a divisional vice president. Two years later, Millipore closed the ailing division he had worked for. Mr. Adams believes he would have been laid off if he had stayed until the shutdown.

Mr. Adams, with three jobs in six years, is hardly an anomaly anymore. At Fidelity Investment's big customer-service facility in Covington, Ky., where about 2,800 people are employed, up from just 300 five years ago, Paul Smith, site general manager, is seeing a new profile among prospective hires. "If you look at the resumes of 28- to 30-year-olds today, they've got three jobs" listed already. "Ten years ago someone with three jobs was a 'job hopper.' Today, someone who is 30 and has had 10 years with one company, you ask if they are too conservative."

To fill its expanding staff needs, Fidelity has raided local banks and small businesses. Mr. Smith also has commissioned a video to showcase the region (Covington is across the Ohio river from Cincinnati) and Fidelity's main office here, which is designed in the style of a Japanese palace.

But there is stiff competition from other Cincinnati employers. Star Banc Corp., after fighting off a hostile takeover bid by

Please Turn to Page A6, Column 4

Continued From First Page

archival Fifth Third Bancorp five years ago and slashing staff, is hiring again. So is Cinergy Corp., a utility that must compete for both customers and raw materials. Suddenly "signing bonuses are more the norm than the exception," says Jeffrey Duell, manager of strategic recruiting for Cinergy, and salary charts the company used five years ago are useless. "Five years ago there was no flexibility in terms of the [pay and benefits] offer. Now I could throw five weeks of vacation at people" to match a rival package, he says.

And wherever they land, employees aren't willing to stand still. In January, Craig Mathison, 33, took a job with Cincinnati Bell Information Systems, a unit of Cincinnati Bell Corp. that manages billing for a number of phone and cable companies. Formerly an aide to the administrator of a California hospital, he was lured by a friend who worked at CBIS and touted the company's program for training mainframe-computer-systems programmers. CBIS is looking to hire 650 people to add to its staff of about 2,800. The company recently sweetened its formula for determining annual bonuses to a target of 4% of annual pay, from 3%.

Already, Mr. Mathison is itching to make his next move. He doesn't want to stay on a technical career path and regularly cruises a company database of job postings, looking for opportunities at CBIS in sales and marketing. His motto, he says, is "don't be shy about letting the right people know about your hopes and plans." In today's job market, there's no "scare mentality. I don't feel downtrodden."

Neither does Denise Messmer, 30, an accountant at Coopers & Lybrand in New York who until recently had been feeling stagnant in her career. Then four months ago, she received an offer from a client that would have sent her overseas for a year and moved her into management.

Ms. Messmer quickly told her bosses, who were considering her for a promotion. They urged her to stay — and a few weeks later, named her a manager, her first upward move in six years. She also got a nearly 15% raise.

"Knowing the alternative offer was out there was another feather in my cap and made my promotion more definite," she says. She chose to remain at Coopers because she likes working with a variety of clients. But without the promotion, she says, she would have quit.

Others in the job market are less patient. Instead of weighing one offer against another or waiting to see if their position with an employer improves, they job hop among a number of industries, advancing with each move.

Consider Jodi Strassberg, 26, an international-transportation supervisor, who has held three jobs since earning a master's degree in Chinese studies in late 1993. Back then, the job market was so tight that she applied to more than 200 banks and shipping concerns — and landed only one job interview. She became a sales associate for the ocean-shipping unit of CSX Corp. and stayed 2½ years.

But she lasted only eight months in her next job at a U.S. shipping unit of Tokyo-based Mitsui & Co. She says she disliked its "elitist" corporate culture and never fit in well. In late June, she was wooed away by Iselin, N.J., diversified manufacturer Engelhard Corp.

At Engelhard, Ms. Strassberg has been paired with a "buddy," distribution manager Stuart Gottlieb, to teach her about the company's culture. (Engelhard's Pigments and Additives group, where Ms. Strassberg works, recently launched a "New Buddy" program that links each recruit and transferee with a peer from a different area.) Rapid integration into a new job is important because "you spend most of your time working," Ms. Strassberg says. "You don't want to be miserable."

In contrast to how she felt at Mitsui, "I got along with people right away" at Engelhard. The buddy program "makes me feel wanted — which in turn makes me want to stay and to do a really good job."

But even all-out efforts to make employees — or potential employees — feel wanted may not necessarily pay off.

M&I Data Services, a Milwaukee financial data-processing unit of Marshall & Ilsley Corp., needs to hire 350 software programmers this year. So it is offering six months of computer-programming training at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee to people without technical degrees, and promising the 34 initial students in the program annual salaries of about \$35,000 if they successfully complete it. It has assigned each trainee a mentor and provided free tutors, and company officials come to campus every week to brief program participants about how M&I operates.

Yet Christina Sigrist, 42, a philosophy major in college and formerly a pharmaceuticals product-safety consultant, isn't sure she will join M&I when the training program ends, despite the help and the promise of a job. Hard-nosed about the experience, she notes that she and her classmates are gaining "not job security but skills security."

If another employer were to make "an overwhelmingly good offer on a number of counts," she vows, "I'd feel a little bad — but I'd do it."

Even Dilbert, long the national symbol of an angst-ridden work force, has begun to detect the glacial power shift. A few weeks ago, the popular comic-strip character demanded a 10% raise. His boss refused, claiming there was no money for raises.

"I have an offer from another company that will pay 15% more," Dilbert replied.

His superior countered with a 20% raise. "Our policy is to give big raises to people who spend their time interviewing for other jobs," the boss explained.

Dilbert rushed back to his cubicle to tell colleagues. The company's secret policy "is to reward disloyalty," he announced. Everyone whooped for joy.

'97 SEP 16 AM 9:14

TO: Sean Maloney
FROM: Marjorie Tarmey
RE: IMMIGRATION RELATED PETITION

Someone handed these letters to Maria Echaveste at one of our Immigration Meetings. We do not believe that the letter to the President needs to be answered, but we should have a record of receiving it. If you think we need to do something else with it please let me know.

TO DORSKIN
FOR RESPONSE
- SM

Liga de Accion Civica
CIVIC ACTION LEAGUE
111 N.W. THIRD STREET
VISALIA, CA 93291
(209) 733-4844

September 10, 1997

William Jefferson Clinton,
President of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

We the undersigned hereby certify that on this 10th day of September 1997 our *Liga de Accion Civica* (Civic Action League) Delegation personally delivered to Congressman Luis Gutierrez approximately Thirty Eight Thousand (38,000) petitions, which were gathered in a statewide collaborative effort by the people of California, in support of an amendment to extend Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On behalf of families throughout the United States who seek to preserve their family unity and their family values, we thank you for your continued support of an extension of Section 245(i) of the Immigration Nationality Act.

Respectfully Submitted:

Gerardo Cisneros
Gerardo Cisneros

Adolfo Gomez
Adolfo Gomez

Graciela F-Ramirez
Graciela Ramirez

Maria Rosales
Maria Rosales

Jesus Villegas
Jesus Villegas

Alicia Elizondo
Alicia Elizondo

Maria de T. Naranjo
Maria Naranjo

Guadalupe Ramirez
Guadalupe Ramirez

Teresa Sigala
Teresa Sigala

Jessica Ramirez
Jessica Ramirez

Liga de Accion Civica
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On behalf of families throughout the United States who seek to preserve their family unity and their family values, we thank you for your continued support and urge you to vote in favor of a permanent extension of Section 245(i) of the Immigration Nationality Act.

Respectfully Submitted:

Gerardo Cisneros
Gerardo Cisneros

Adolfo Gomez
Adolfo Gomez

Graciela F Ramirez
Graciela Ramirez

Maria Rosales
Maria Rosales

Jesus Villegas
Jesus Villegas

Alicia Elizondo
Alicia Elizondo

Maria Naranjo
Maria Naranjo

Guadalupe Ramirez
Guadalupe Ramirez

Teresa Sigala
Teresa Sigala

Jessica V F Ramirez
Jessica Ramirez

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-16-97

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Palmer
Fitz
Finnigan paid bigger
bribe but got 6 mos work
instead of 3 years or much
longer to do campaign
illegal

PK

Judge Sets 10-Month Term In Political Donations Case

Lums Also Fined for Conspiracy to Evade Limits

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Handing out the first sentences growing out of the Justice Department's investigation of Democratic fund-raising practices, a federal judge yesterday ordered a husband and wife incarcerated for conspiring to hide illegal contributions to two congressional campaigns.

U.S. District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina sentenced Nora T. Lum, 55, and her husband, Gene K.H. Lum, 58, to 10 months' confinement and fined them \$30,000 each at a short, tearful hearing here.

Once a familiar face at the Clinton White House, Nora Lum took main responsibility for funneling about \$50,000 in illegal contributions in 1994 and 1995 to the congressional campaigns of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and W. Stuart Price, a son-in-law of then-Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine), who was running for a House seat in Oklahoma in 1994.

Crying as she struggled through a brief statement, Nora Lum said she was sorry for the suffering she had caused her husband and other family members and told the court how she had seen "many friends turn their back on us" since they agreed last spring to plead guilty to felony charges and cooperate with government investigators.

Gene Lum said he recognized the seriousness of their crime, which hinged on straw donors and secret reimbursements, and asked the court to give his wife "the most lenient sentence it can."

But while their lawyer, Cono R. Namorato, said the California couple "were never motivated by any personal financial gain" and merely wanted "to promote causes that were important to them and their community," the government offered a different assessment.

Long before they began working for the Kennedy campaign in 1994, Justice Department prosecutor Raymond N. Hulser told the court, the Lums were accomplished fund-raisers. They began in the 1980s in Hawaii, where they were once involved in an abortive FBI investigation of public corruption allegations, and later they set up shop for the 1992 Clinton campaign in a Torrance, Calif., warehouse with support from Ronald H. Brown, then Democratic national chairman.

"They knew the rules," Hulser

emphasized. "They knew there were limits on the amounts to be contributed and they knew that the [Federal Election Commission] ... needed accurate information about contributors and contributions."

The Lums, Hulser said, "wrote checks to people" to churn up the money, bought money orders with other people's names on them and, in that way, conspired to evade the law limiting individual contributions to \$2,000 in each election cycle.

Most of the money went to Kennedy's 1994 campaign and some to his Kennedy for Senate 2000 campaign. Price received \$11,000. Some of the checks came from the corporate account of Dynamic Energy Resources Inc., a natural gas company the Lums bought with Price's help in 1993.

Hulser said the Lums were "the largest fund-raisers" at a "small, very expensive, elite fund-raising event" at Kennedy's home in McLean in the spring of 1995 to help the senator pay off his campaign debt.

Kennedy's office said the Lums raised \$24,000 for the dinner, of which \$13,000 has been returned to the listed donors along with \$23,500 in other Lum-generated contributions that have been identified as illegal. The senator has said that his campaign "was not aware that any of these contributions were improper at the time they were made."

Urbina recommended that the Lums spend five months at a community confinement center and five months in home confinement, with electronic monitoring. They were released on their recognizance until authorities set a surrender date. The judge credited them with having made "significant contributions to their communities" and said he was impressed with the extent of their cooperation with the government.

The case against the Lums grew out of an independent counsel inquiry into allegations involving Brown, the late Democratic chairman and commerce secretary. Brown's son, Michael, is awaiting sentencing after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor for taking money from Nora Lum to make \$4,000 in illegal contributions to Kennedy's 1994 campaign.

The Lums' daughter, Trisha, was fined \$5,000 and placed on three years' probation last month for allowing her name to be used on a \$10,000 donation to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee when it was really her mother's contribution.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Brew
Big sugar

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COS

Love Conquers What Ails Teens, Study Finds

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

Teenagers who have strong emotional attachments to their parents and teachers are much less likely to use drugs and alcohol, attempt suicide, engage in violence or become sexually active at an early age, according to the largest ever study of American adolescents.

The study, published in today's *Journal of the American Medical Association*, concludes that feeling loved, understood and paid attention to by parents helps teenagers avoid high-risk activities regardless of whether a child comes from a one or two-parent household. It is also more important than the amount of time parents spend at home, the study found.

At school, positive relationships with teachers were found to be more important in protecting teenagers than any other factor, including classroom size or the amount of training a teacher has.

Researchers also found that young people who have jobs requiring them to work 20 or more hours a week, regardless of their families' economic status, are more likely to use alcohol

and drugs, smoke cigarettes, engage in early sex and report emotional distress.

The findings are the first wave of data from a \$25 million federal study known as the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, which surveyed 90,000 students in grades 7 through 12 across the country. Researchers also conducted interviews with more than 20,000 teenagers in their homes and with 18,000 parents. The results will continue to be analyzed in increasing detail over the next decade, researchers said.

See TEENAGERS, A10, Col. 1

TEENAGERS, From A1

The first analysis of the massive data not only confirms what other studies have shown—that family relationships are critical in raising healthy children—but teases apart more precisely what elements of family life are most important.

While the amount of time spent with parents had a positive effect on reducing emotional distress, for example, feeling "connected" to parents was five times more powerful. And this emotional bond was about six times more important than was the amount of various activities that teenagers did with their parents.

Though less important than the emotional connection, the presence of parents at home at "key times"—in the morning, after school, at dinner and at bedtime—made teenagers less likely to use alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. The data did not cite any one period of the day as most important.

"This study shows there is no magical time," said Robert W. Blum, head of adolescent health at the University of Minnesota and one of the principal researchers.

The study also found:

- Individual factors in a teenager's life are most important in predicting problems. Most likely to have trouble are those who have repeated a grade in school, are attracted to persons of the same sex, or believe they may face an early death because of health, violence or other reasons.

- Teenagers living in rural areas were more likely to report emotional stress, attempt suicide and become sexually active early.

- Adolescents who believe they look either older or younger than their peers are more likely to suffer emotional problems, and those who think they look older are more likely to have sex at a younger age and use cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana.

- The presence of a gun at home, even if not easily accessible, increases the likelihood that teenagers will think about or attempt suicide or get involved in violent behavior.

The researchers, most of whom are associated with the University of Minnesota or the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, said the study underscores the importance of parents remaining intensely involved in their children's lives through the teenage years, even when they may feel their role is diminishing.

"Many people think of adolescence as a stage where there is so much peer influence that parents become both irrelevant and powerless," said J. Richard Udry, professor of maternal and child health at UNC-Chapel Hill and principal investigator of the study. "It's not so that parents aren't important. Parents are just as important to adolescents as they are to smaller children."

The study did not compare the influence of peers to that of family. But the authors did suggest steps parents can take: Set high academic expectations for children; be as accessible as possible; send clear messages to avoid alcohol, drugs and sex; lock up alcohol and get rid of guns in the home.

Udry led a team of a dozen researchers, whose work was funded by Congress in 1993 to learn more about what can protect young people from health risks. The study was sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which is part of the National Institutes of Health.

The researchers went to great lengths to assure teenagers that their answers would remain confidential. On sensitive topics involving sex and drug use, for example, teenagers listened to tape recorded questions and answered on a lap-top computer.

Overall, the study found, most American teenagers make good choices that keep them from harm. But a significant minority report a range of problems.

About 20 percent of girls and 15 percent of boys, for example, said over the past year they had felt significantly depressed, lonely, sad, fearful, moody or had a poor appetite because of emotional distress.

Researchers said they were not sure why adolescents who work 20 hours or more a week are more likely to have

problems. But Udry speculated that it may be because they are surrounded by an older group and "have more money to spend to get into trouble."

In its examination of schools, the study looked at attendance rates, parent involvement, dropout rates, teacher training, whether schools were public or private and whether teenagers feel close to their teachers and if they perceive other students as prejudiced.

But only one of those—whether students felt close to their teachers—made a difference in helping teenagers avoid unhealthy behavior.

"Overriding classroom size, rules, all those structural things, the human element of the teacher making a human connection with kids is the bottom line," Blum said.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Noway:

9/12/97

Thanks for the
advice, and
here is ^{'97SEP17PM1:03} presentation 2
talked about.

Whatever its
say on the box is
unrelated to the
letter!

Worthy Pooham

Sam/Phil -

This should be better
& needs a response -
It looks like a big deal -
so response is ^{not} nec-
essarily the only goal -

MF

9/16/97

Send to Donslund?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Coordinate w/NSC

Yes ☒

No ☐

"THE BIRTH OF THE NEW WORLD"

Mr Bill Clinton
President
The United States

August 19, 1997

Dear Mr President:

May I take this opportunity to inform you once again about the monument "Birth of the New World" dedicated to the 500th anniversary of Columbus's sailing to America the author of which I am and that is a gift of the Russian Government to the people of the United States.

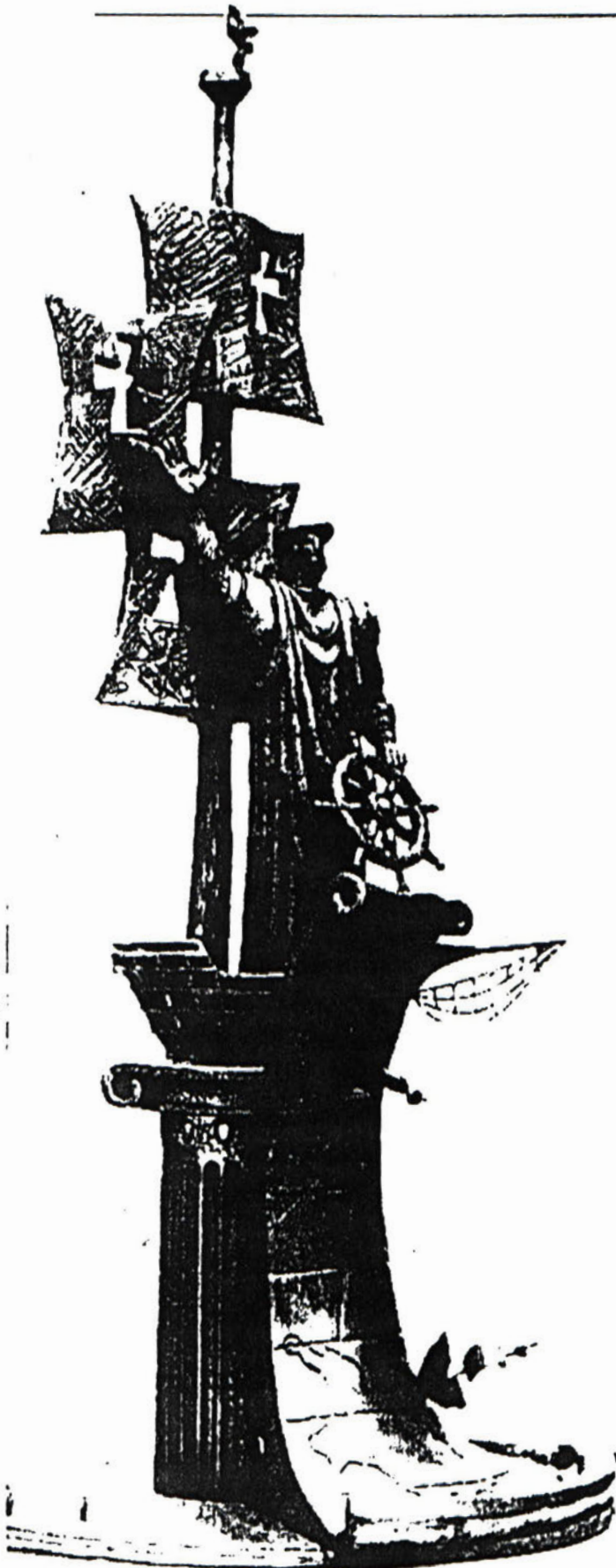
The first part of this concept - the monument "Birth of the New Man" was erected in Seville (Spain) in 1995. The Government of Spain accepted this gift with gratitude as a symbol of deep respect and friendship between Russia and Spain.

At present the monument "Birth of the New World" has been completed and is prepared to be erected. It would be advisable to locate the statue in Baltimore - the place connecting the two biggest cities of your nation - Washington and New York or in any other place you could suggest.

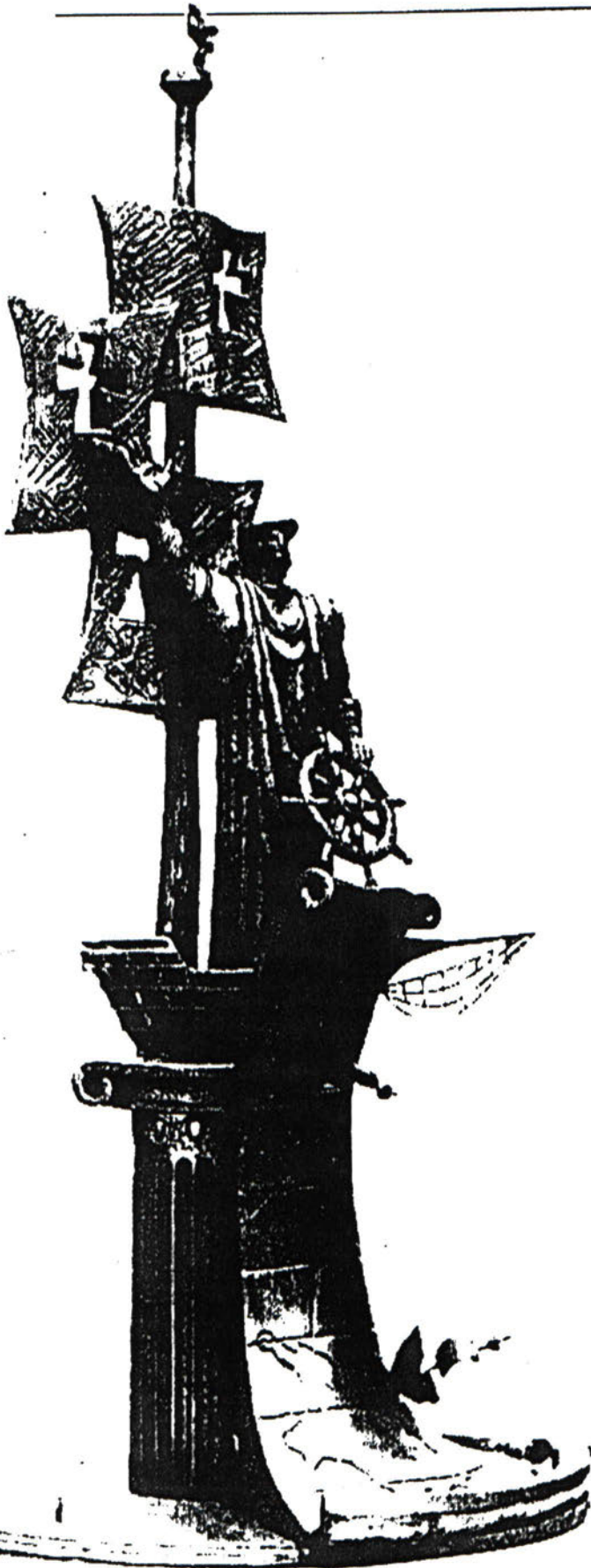
I hope that "Birth of the New World" monument will become a symbol of close collaboration and friendship between Russia and the United States.

Respectfully,

3. Zepherin.



"THE BIRTH OF THE NEW WORLD"



Mr Bill Clinton
President
The United States

August 19, 1997

Dear Mr Bill Clinton:

May I take this opportunity to extend to you my sincere congratulations and wish you a Happy Birthday!

I would like to wish you good health, prosperity to your family, all the happiness that life can bring! You are Christopher Columbus for me who is leading the country through the world ocean to new relations and cooperation with nations and peoples!

My best regards and wishes to your wonderful wife, your beautiful and talented daughter!

Respectfully,

Zurab Tsereteli
Zurab Tsereteli

OLEG SHVIDKOVSKY

ზურაბ

TSERETI

ფურაბი

წერეთელი



The monumental pieces created by Zurab Tsereteli, People's Artist, member of the Russian Academy of Arts and winner of the highest state awards, can be seen in Russian, Ukrainian and Georgian cities, and in the Georgian countryside, in open-air sites and enclosed within community buildings.

These sculptural works command attention. They enter into their natural and architectural surroundings and boldly create an artistic space. Characteristic of these works are their vivid coloration, exuberant forms, rich silhouette and decorative quality, as well as their readily-understood conceptual base which often involves themes from mythology and folk legends. These factors combine to make the sculptural works easily recognizable as well as popular with the general public.

Tsereteli's creations harmonize with the times. They are imbued with the joy of life and a positive outlook on life. It is perhaps this ebullient optimism, this affirmation of existence as something precious, which most of all attracts the viewer. Men and women now, as we move into the next century, are strained by the hustle and bustle of daily life, overwrought by stress, and oppressed with life's endless troubles and cares. They seek moral support, and are not used to a state of serenity. Nor can they agree with the poet who wrote:

It is not joy that I need,
I desire peace.

For them, peace means only decay, extinction and death.

Yet, especially today, it is namely this joy that people need. And Tsereteli's art responds to this very mood.

Tsereteli's major characteristic is his unparalleled creative energy and artistic temperament. His is not a slow, poetic nature: the artist is possessed by the desire to beautify life. Like an athlete at the start of a race, Tsereteli's forces and potential are in a constant state of animation. His inventive ideas are endless. These ideas arise one after the other. They develop sequentially as well as parallelly, so that it seems that new ideas are continually taking the place of old ones. Tsereteli has an enormous range of creative aspirations. Gustave Doré's motto, "I will illustrate everything," comes to mind when we consider the breadth of Tsereteli's inventive conceptions. Clearly a monumentalist is not an illustrator; nor can the monumentalist encompass the entirety of the real world in his/her art. But whosoever strives towards this aim undoubtedly has an indefatigable passion for work — such an individual is Zurab Tsereteli.

The artist's diversity is striking. Tsereteli has experiment-

ed mosaic, chasing, sculpture in sheet copper, bronze and marble; stained-glass; enamel and easel painting. The artist seeks to master new techniques, and to understand the expressive possibilities of unusual materials. To achieve this aim he uses innovative methods in combination with traditional ones, and revives long-forgotten techniques. Such was the case with the technique of Georgian *cloisonné* enameling, which Tsereteli resurrected to reveal their entirely new possibilities for monumental art. The artist is especially fascinated by new artistic methods, which he is constantly inventing and implementing in his work.

Tsereteli began his artistic career as the general designer of the health resort of Pitsunda on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus, and throughout his life maintained a love for large-scale compositions which organize space in different ways. This art is akin to architectural constructs which give form to the environment around us. It is probably for this reason that Tsereteli enjoys working with architects, whose ideas he understands and who mutually respond to the artist's conceptions.

The artist characteristically gives a broad, almost global title to his works: *Paeon to Mankind, The Happiness of People, Man and the Sun, Happiness for the World's Children*, etc. Tsereteli sees himself as a citizen of the world, and senses the unique role of art as a means of communication between nations, as well as a means to strengthen such universal values as humanism, moral integrity, and kindness. Although many of Tsereteli's pieces were executed abroad (in the United States, Japan, Brazil, France, and England), his creativity clearly has strong national roots. One explanation why Tsereteli's pieces are so attractive is perhaps because of the obviousness of these roots. Artistic stereotypes and art devoid of a vital link to its national and cultural traditions have become boring to the contemporary audience. For Tsereteli, native traditions are readily identifiable in almost all of his pieces, no matter how innovative in concept, form, or technique. The artist's creative work develops out of a sense of its own national identity, combined with the spirit of contemporary Western art.

Tsereteli's formative development as a versatile, almost universal master, remains to be studied, as well as his personality, character, and his own individual approach to art. In addition to analyzing his methodology, we will also attempt to identify the tendencies in Tsereteli's art which suggest the artist's future work.

The guarantee of Tsereteli's success lies in his unique combination of creative and organizational talents. The

9/16/97

Come in inter office
mail.

Send to USC?

Yes ☒

No ☐

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JIMMY CARTER

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African trip report = August 21 to September 2

Malta: After refueling in Bermuda and the Azores, we spent the afternoon and night in Malta. Although brief, it was a surprisingly interesting and delightful visit. There are few countries on earth that have had a more varied history, and with English a second official language, it is very easy for American visitors to experience what Malta has to offer. Most of us only remembered the Knights of Malta, the Maltese Falcon, and the account in the Book of Acts about Saint Paul's shipwreck, his immunity to the bite of a poisonous viper, his good treatment by the island's "barbarians," and his healing of their diseases.

Maltese archeologists accompanied us to the oldest free-standing stone monuments in the world, complex temple structures along the seacoast that predate the pyramids and Stonehenge by more than 1,000 years. They also permitted us to tour one of the underground burial sites within a residential area of Valletta, which is being renovated with UNESCO assistance. This is a four-level structure carved beautifully from solid rock, in which approximately 7,000 Maltese were buried about 5,000 years ago. Among other interesting sites was St. John's cathedral, where many of the Knights are buried and where two superb Caravaggio paintings are displayed. Malta is a tourist treasure, and we would like to return for a longer visit.'

We had lunch with former Nationalist party president Tabone and supper with the Labor party prime minister, Alfred Sant. Both of them are proud of Malta's neutrality, at ease with their good relations with neighboring Libya and the European Union, and quite friendly toward the United States. In fact, Prime Minister Sant spent three years in the U.S. when I was president while he obtained a PhD in business administration from Harvard.

Ethiopia: Our main purpose in coming to Africa was to assess our Global 2000 agricultural project in Ethiopia and 11 other nations. Our first two days were spent in field trips, mostly southward along the rough and winding road through the Rift Valley from Addis Ababa to Awassa, about 150 miles as the crow flies.

Ethiopia is a special case for us. In 1994, Rosalynn and I took Prime Minister Meles Zenawi out to see some of our test plots. He became extremely excited and launched a massive government program based precisely on our crop production techniques. Total yields jumped from 5.5 million tons in 1993 to 11.7 million tons last year, and Ethiopia is now exporting surplus corn and will be self-sufficient in wheat this year. Usually, we would have 15-20,000 farmers in our production program by this time, but since Meles now has 600,000, we have limited ours to only 2,500. This lets us concentrate on post-harvest projects: farm storage, marketing, and processing.

Our farmers are building wicker enclosures plastered on both sides with mud and straw, about 3-feet off the ground, providing protection from moisture, rodents, and insects. Losses during storage are reduced about 25 percent. The families we visited usually received about \$60 for a unit of their grain at harvest time in December; with high yield and good storage, they held a quantity until July and sold it for four times as much. Working with the government and lending agencies, we want to do this all over the nation.

Commercial and development banks are making loans to cover about 75 percent of the cost of crop production and micro loans to local entrepreneurs -- 68 percent of which are women. They are weaving and sewing, custom grinding grain into flour with small power mills, baking bread from maize, wheat, and teff, distilling "moonshine" from maize (it tasted better than most of ours from Georgia), and opening retail outlets for their products.

Ethiopia has great irrigation potential, since some regions already contain large lakes, and almost all could build numerous small dams to capture water during the rainy season. We visited one 75-acre farm, operated by private

entrepreneurs, that was using sophisticated Israeli drip irrigation techniques to produce Pioneer hybrid seed corn and special products for the European market -- so far green beans, snow peas, and strawberries. They maintain strict quality standards and use refrigerated trucks and Ethiopian Airline to get their products to Holland within three days after harvesting. It was interesting to note that although all Ethiopian land is owned by the government, farm families feel that their right to work the land is permanent; 13 farmers had rented their land to this irrigated farm for 10 years, and several were employed there as day laborers.

African farmers are proud, ambitious, competent, and hard working. They respond almost immediately to new ideas, and plow most of their new profits back into improvements of their homes and agricultural equipment. One farmer was producing potatoes, and he and his neighbors had been afflicted with a blight that limited yields to about four tons/hectare. With a new variety we are helping to introduce, yields have jumped to 25 tons/hectare, and special storage houses for seed potatoes permit them to sprout without damage. They can now produce two crops each year.

We met Prime Minister Meles near Awassa the second day, and I rode back to Addis with him. We never stopped talking for 3-1/2 hours about a wide range of subjects, including U.S.-Ethiopian relations, which Meles considers good now that a controversy over C-130s is being resolved. We discussed a list of reported human rights violations (he acknowledges that many exist but are being corrected). I expressed concern over the lagging Guinea worm progress in S. Omo and Gambella regions, where 371 cases were reported last year (he promised to intercede with regional health officials). There will be a nationwide polio vaccination program for 8.5 million children; with Immunization Days in November and December this year (he will give it his personal attention). The Carter Center is making plans for five public health education centers (he said that Ethiopia will furnish the funds we can't raise). We also discussed problems among private agriculture businesses as they try to compete with those run by the ruling party, and the need for a rapid expansion of Quality Protein Maize production

(a corn that is, in effect, a complete food). I found him interested in a possible news media project with our Center and Duke University similar to those we've done among the former Soviet states.

Under his leadership, Ethiopia has zero inflation; a 7 percent annual economic growth rate; surprisingly comprehensive plans in education, health, agriculture, and state and privately owned banking; and improvements in transportation. They are privatizing mines, hotels, bottling plants, and many other industries. They have a moderate foreign debt, most of which is to Russia for weapons purchased during the previous Communist regime. One of the biggest uncertainties is Meles' commitment to an unprecedented devolution of authority from the central government to the various regions in Ethiopia. At this early stage, this results in frequent differences between national law and policy and what is actually done in the regions. I have questioned this philosophy of his for the past 10 years, but he is convinced that it is the only way to maintain harmony among the disparate ethnic groups that comprise the nation.

Lalibela: Ever since we first came to Ethiopia, we have wanted to visit the Lalibela churches, carved in the 11th century. These monolithic structures are in a remote northern region, almost inaccessible during the rainy season. This time, a new airstrip had been completed, and we flew up for a visit. We were given a grand ceremonial welcome and treated royally by the Coptic Christian priests and other leaders. It is a remarkable experience to see how King Lalibela at that time (during the crusades) thought that Jerusalem would be lost and attempted to construct the elements of the Holy City in the northern mountains of Ethiopia. Eleven churches are carved out of solid rock, and are maintained quite well with the help of UNESCO, the Ethiopian government, and local people.

Personal problem: During the first night we were in Ethiopia, I awoke with a severe itching of my left knee, and saw that it was red, as though bitten in two places. The next morning it was painful and swollen, but we proceeded on our 2-day field trip. Back in Addis, the medics examined it, were unable to determine if it was

caused by a spider or other insect bite, but prescribed oral painkillers and antibiotics. When my knee didn't improve after two days, they finally decided to give me intravenous antibiotics and strongly recommended that I return to Frankfurt and Atlanta for culture tests and more effective treatment. With great reluctance, I cancelled my planned visits to Mozambique and Mali, sent apologies to the presidents of the two countries, arranged for Ambassador Gordon Streeb to substitute for me in Mali, and returned home. I will try to reschedule visits as soon as convenient.

At the Ramstein Air Base in Germany, a team of doctors examined my knee, increased the antibiotic treatments in strength and frequency, and the next morning we flew on to Atlanta. At Emory, the doctors changed the treatment slightly, began more tests, and recommended that I spend the next two days with my knee elevated above my heart. The infection is now under control.

Jimmy Carter

ATL GA 303 17:18-09/12/87 #5

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

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